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Horticultural Products Review

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) in April reached $238 million, a slight drop from March but still 24 percent above April 1987. As in March 1988, almost all horticultural products performed well. Products that showed particularly strong growth include grapefruit (to Japan, the European Community, and Taiwan), apples (to Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the United Kingdom), raisins (to Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Sweden), asparagus (to Japan and the European Community), shelled almonds (to the European Community, Japan, Switzerland, and Sweden), and still wine (to Japan and the United Kingdom). Value of horticultural exports for the first 7 months of fiscal year 1988 is $1.7 billion, 20 percent above the same time period last year.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--The United States and Japan have reached an agreement which calls for the elimination of Japanese restrictions on its imports of fresh and processed citrus products. The Citrus Agreement includes the gradual elimination of Japan's import quotas on fresh oranges and orange juice, the removal of blending requirements for imported orange juice, and duty reductions for fresh oranges and lemons.

The Agreement specifies that Japan's annual import quota for fresh oranges will be expanded by 22,000 per year during Japanese Fiscal Years (JFY) 1988, 1989, and 1990. The import quota for JFY 1990 (April 1990-March 1991) is set at 192,000 tons compared to 126,000 tons for JFY 1987 which ended March 31, 1988. As of April 1, 1991, Japan's imports of fresh oranges will be permitted in unlimited quantities. The only restriction on imports will be the current tariff which is bound at 40 percent ad valorem during December-May and 20 percent June-November. Approximately 99 percent of all Japanese orange imports are supplied by the United States. The lifting of Japan's import quotas on oranges is expected to lead to a 50 percent increase in export volume by U.S. shippers.

Japan's import quota for concentrated orange juice will be expanded from 8,500 tons (5-to-1 concentrate basis) in JFY 1987 to 15,000 tons in JFY 1988, 19,000 tons in JFY 1989, 23,000 tons in JFY 1990, and 40,000 tons in JFY 1991. The Agreement defines 5-to-1 concentrate as 58 degrees brix. As of April 1, 1992, all quantitative restrictions on imports of orange juice concentrate will be removed. At that time, the only restriction on Japanese imports will be the import duty which is set for unsweetened orange juice concentrate at 30 percent.

The requirement that imported orange juice be blended with domestic tangerine juice is to be phased out. During JFY 1988, 40 percent of all concentrated orange juice imports will be free of the blending requirement. In JFY 1989, 60 percent of imports will be free of blending, with the figure increasing to 100 percent effective April 1, 1990.

Special access, not subject to the blending requirement, will be provided for imports of single strength orange juice and orange juice mixtures. Before the implementation of this Agreement, imports of these products were essentially prohibited. Japan is to set annual quotas for imports of these products as follows: 15,000 kiloliters (equivalent to approximately 3,200 tons at 58 degrees brix) in JFY 1988, 21,000 kiloliters in JFY 1989, and 27,000 kiloliters in JFY 1990. Quantitative restrictions on imports of single strength orange juice will be lifted completely on April 1, 1991. Imports of single strength orange juice packaged in small containers for use in hotels will be permitted in unlimited quantities immediately.

The Agreement also calls for Japan to make significant reductions in its import duties for fresh citrus and other horticultural products, effective April 1, 1989, as follows:

ITEM	CURRENT DUTY	NEW DUTY
Grapefruit		
Dec.-May	25 Percent	15 Percent
Dec.-May	25 Percent	10 Percent (Effective April 1, 1990)
June-Nov.	12 Percent	10 Percent
Lemons	5 Percent	Duty Free
Frozen Peaches & Frozen Pears	20 Percent	10 Percent
Walnuts	16 Percent	10 Percent
Pecans	9 Percent	5 Percent
Macadamias	9 Percent	5 Percent
Pistachios	9 Percent	Duty Free

--Taiwan has announced more stringent controls over the issuance of import permits for horticultural products. Effective June 11, 1988, the total volume authorized on a given import permit must be shipped at one time and each import permit will be valid only for one product. Previously, import permits could include multiple items with the product broken down into several shipments over the time period specified in the permit. Horticultural products affected by the new regulations include: oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apples, grapes, peaches, plums, kiwifruit, watermelon, onions, garlic, frozen potatoes, dried garlic bulbs, canned pineapple, and honey. The new guidelines, reportedly implemented to assist Taiwanese authorities in correctly assessing import valuation, are not expected to disrupt trade as long as import permits are readily available. At present, import permits are available to Taiwanese importers for fruit items supplied only by the United States. Taiwan's ban on non-U.S. fruit may soon end. Taiwanese officials are considering utilizing volume controls thereby increasing trade impediments and likely resulting in heightened trade tensions between Taiwan and the United States.

--The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), recently rejected banana shipments from Colombia infested mostly with scarab beetles and crickets. The rejected banana shipments were arriving in Southeastern, South Central and Northeastern U.S. ports. The PPQ refused entry to either a portion or the entire shipments of some 600,000 boxes of bananas. The insect group to which the scarab beetles belong is not found in the United States; they are plant feeders of a wide-host range. The infestation of shipments from Colombia was first reported by PPQ on May 18.

Because bananas are not tolerant to any known effective treatment for the pest of concern, the position of APHIS/PPQ is to reject these shipments. It is anticipated that the peak emergence of the insects is past and the problem will be resolved by June 30. Colombia accounted for 17 percent of total U.S. banana imports in 1987.

--<u>In an effort to increase regional trade, Brazil and Argentina have initiated a free trade zone for certain fresh and processed foods.</u> Products will be traded freely between the two countries without quantitative limits or tariffs, and are not to be constrained by non-tariff barriers or other administrative or financial restrictions. For the past several years both countries, along with Uruguay, have signed a number of free trade and preferential trade agreements under the guidelines of the Latin American Integrated Trade Association (ALADI).

Selected horticultural items affected under the new agreement between Argentina and Brazil include: cucumbers, fresh and dried bananas, grapes, preserved fruits, fruit pulp, dried fruits, coffee, tea, pepper, and chocolate.

--<u>The French Government has announced a program of guaranteed loans and subsidies to the French fruit and vegetable industry.</u> This program is one in a series of government programs that grant national aid to certain agricultural sectors and regions in France. The special loans for vegetable and fruit production will be extended to investments in hothouses with the loan ceiling set at 850,000 francs. Capital improvement loans will be given at an interest rate of 6 percent. Subsidies will be extended to the construction of greenhouses, restructuring of growers holdings, and renovation of orchards.

The European Commission will examine these measures in the context of current European Community regulations concerning national aid.

<u>Citrus and Products</u>

--<u>The European Community (EC) has announced reference prices for fresh lemons</u> imported into EC countries during the 1988/89 marketing year beginning June 1, 1988. EC reference prices function as minimum import prices. The average monthly reference price for lemons in 1988/89 is set at 50.9 European Currency Units (ECU) per 100 kilogram (kg.), equivalent to approximately $10.55 per 38-lb. carton, c.i.f.-based on a mid-June 1988 exchange rate. The highest monthly reference price, applicable during July and August 1988, is fixed at 60.24 ECU per 100 kg. or $12.50 per carton. In terms of ECU, the average monthly increase in lemon reference prices is less than one half of 1 percent. In dollars, however, the reference price is up about 3.5 percent based on June exchange rates for both seasons. During the 1987/88 season, EC lemon imports from Cyprus, Argentina, Morocco, and Argentina entered the EC at prices below reference price levels and were charged with countervailing duties.

--<u>Argentina's lemon crop in 1988</u> is forecast at 370,000 metric tons compared to 440,000 tons a year earlier. The decline largely is due to dry weather during the flowering stage of the crop's development in the principal growing province of Tucuman. Argentine exports of fresh lemons in 1988 are projected at 35,000 tons, down from 40,000 tons in 1987. Lemon exports will be heaviest during the June-September period. Approximately half of all lemon exports will be sold to the European Community with most of the remainder shipped to the Soviet Union and East European countries. Although not a purchaser of Argentine lemons in 1987, Czechoslovakia reportedly will take a significant volume this year.

Production of processed lemon products in 1988 will fall sharply due to a 60,000-ton reduction in the volume of fruit available for processing to the industry. Exports of concentrated lemon juice in 1988 are forecast at 8,500 tons, down from 11,000 tons in 1987. Exports of lemon oil in 1988, however, are expected to maintain last year's level of 700 tons thanks to a relatively large inventory position carried forward into the current season. Approximately 40 percent of Argentina's lemon oil exports and nearly 30 percent of its lemon juice were taken by the United States in 1987.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Japan's ban on U.S. nectarines from California has been lifted. The effective date was June 20. Japan' Ministry of Agriculture is expected to send two inspectors to California on June 26. These Japanese officials will participate together with U.S. plant quarantine authorities in a joint inspection of California nectarine shipments to Japan. The issuance of phytosanitary certificates will end on July 25 for the current season. In the following two years, the cut-off date will be July 31. After this three-year transition period, a cut-off date will not be applied. USDA anticipates that the Japanese inspectors will be in California as early as late May for the start of the 1989 season's shipments.

--Israeli exportable supplies of avocados for the 1988/89 season will be curtailed drastically due to a mid-May heat wave that sent daily temperatures to as high as 113 degrees farenheit, about 20 degrees above normal. The Israeli industry had been anticipating a harvest in excess of 100,000 tons, although the current outlook calls for a crop of no more than 20,000-25,000 tons. Israeli avocado exports are destined for the West European market with a shipping season running from September through May. Other crops including citrus, mangoes, persimmon and canning olives also were hurt badly.

--A new Foreign Market Development project agreement between the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and the California Tree Fruit Agreement (CTFA) was recently approved by FAS. Under this agreement, FAS will provide up to $120,000 to the CTFA for the promotion of fresh plums and peaches in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia during the remainder of the CTFA's current marketing plan year (January 1 - December 31). In addition to providing matching funds for the promotion of plums and peaches in the markets named above, CTFA funds will be used in conducting market research and promoting Bartlett pears and nectarines in those markets, as well as in Japan.

According to U.S. export data, shipments of U.S. fresh plums/prunes to the four targeted countries were 17,870 metric tons amounting to $15.4 million during 1987 compared to 9,099 tons and $10.0 million in 1986. Fresh peach and nectarine export data are combined in Bureau of Census statistics. Together, the export volume and value to the above countries totaled 507 tons with a value of $600,000 in 1987, compared to 20 tons with a value of just over $35,000 in 1986.

Dried Fruit & Treenuts

--The Indian Government ratified legislation on May 31 to allow imports of almonds to increase to $20 million a year for the next 3 years. This action marks the end of a 7-year trade restriction of dried fruit and nut imports. In addition, the tariff on shelled almonds has been lowered from $4.18/kg. to $3.73/kg., while the tariff on unshelled almonds will not rise above the current level of $2.09/kg. The current agreement has prompted the United States to drop two separate General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade cases against India on almonds.

Since 1981, India has only allowed the import of $10 million worth of dried fruit and nuts. Of that restricted trade, U.S. almonds have accounted for about $4 million a year. The trade restriction was instituted by India due to severe foreign exchange problems it faced in 1981. These problems have since abated.

The restrictions that were placed on Indian importers were also quite burdensome. Each importer was only allowed to import 20 percent of its best year between 1972 and 1981, and no new licenses were being granted. This new legislation, which raises the limit on imported dried fruit and nut exports to $30 million annually, has set aside $20 million for almonds alone. U.S. almond exporters stand to gain a significant share of this market.

Reaction to the trade agreement in the Indian almond market has been swift. The premium on almond licenses has dropped from 170 rupees to 80 rupees. The wholesale price of inshell almonds in New Delhi has also dropped from 5,200 rupees per 40 kg. to 4,200 rupees, and is expected to drop further.

--Israel's imports of almonds and raisins have increased substantially in recent years according to official Israeli data. Almond imports grew from 2,868 metric tons in 1985 to 8,586 tons in 1987. The U.S. share of these imports increased from 25 percent to 39 percent. In addition, it is likely that a proportion of imports originating in Northern Europe were originally of U.S. origin. Israel's raisin imports increased from 980 tons to 1,698 tons during the same 3 years, with the U.S. share jumping from 36 percent to 76 percent. Almond imports currently are subject to a levy of $1.80 per kilogram, which includes a duty of 15 percent, ad valorem. For raisins the levy is $1.40 per kg. including a duty of 12 percent.

No new import licenses are being issued for raisins, and all imports are expected to cease as of July 1, 1988. Under the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area agreement, the duties on almonds and raisins will be eliminated on January 1, 1989. The levies will continue to be allowed.

Other Processed Fruits

--The European Commission has proposed to the European Council a regulation that would discontinue production aid for cherries preserved in syrup and add certain processed cherries to the list of products eligible for minimum import prices (MIP). While the present MIP, which has been in effect since 1985 and was recently extended to May 1989, applies to frozen and syrup-packed cherries, the proposed regulation would distinguish between different levels of processing (e.g., stoned and not-stoned cherries).

The Commission stated in its proposal that production aid, which originally was instituted to assist Mediterranean countries in their production of cherries, had not achieved its purpose, since upwards of 70 percent of the Community's processed cherries are produced by non-Mediterranean members, and therefore should be abandoned. Production aid was reduced to zero in 1987.

In a separate action, the EC instituted quotas and minimum import prices on Yugoslavian Morello cherries. Quotas of 3,000 tons for fresh Morellos and 19,900 tons for Morellos frozen and otherwise prepared and preserved (in syrup) were initiated. Under the new regulations, if quotas are exceeded in any given calendar year, import licenses will be suspended.

Vegetables

--A recent Canadian court decision has all but killed the newly approved national potato marketing agency. A judge of the Federal Court of Canada has thrown out the recent report of the National Farm Products Marketing Council (NFPMC) that recommended the formation of a national marketing agency for potatoes. The court's ruling was in response to an action brought against the NFPMC by 4 Canadian potato processors. Despite the NFPMC's recommendation that the proposed agency be given only limited powers (promotional, informational, research, and export market development), the processors felt strongly that the NFPMC had left enough leeway for future supply and price-setting powers to which the processors are vehemently opposed.

In response to the court decision, the Canadian Horticultural Council has announced that it will conduct a national referendum of potato growers to measure the degree of support for another attempt at the establishment of a national marketing agency for potatoes. The result of the unofficial vote, scheduled to be held before the end of July 1988 will not be binding, but there is speculation that a negative vote would stop any development of another proposal for a national agency.

--Market conditions for the processed tomato industry in Europe improved in 1987 due to increased prices and a reduction in the huge stock levels of 1986. Production for both tomato paste and canned peeled tomatoes in 1988/89 are forecast to increase with paste showing a 60 percent increase over last season. Even though production is increasing the market continues to be tight with forecasted exports and imports of paste lower due to extremely low beginning stocks. Beginning stocks for paste are down almost 80 percent from last year. Spain reports no beginning stocks at all and the region's largest producer, Italy, is down 88 percent. Canned tomato stock for this season are expected to remain at last year's level, but down 95 percent from two seasons ago.

Prices for both canned peeled tomatoes and paste increased somewhat in 1987 and are expected to remain firm in 1988 as long as stocks stay low and exports remain steady.

Acreage planted for processed tomatoes in the EC producing countries is forecast to remain stable in 1988/89 with only Portugal showing any significant increase. Portugal's increase comes after reduced acreage planted in 1987 in response to large unsold paste stocks worldwide.

TOTAL ACREAGE PLANTED FOR PROCESSED TOMATOES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN HECTARES)

COUNTRY	1986	REVISED 1987	FORECAST 1988
United States	105,457	106,278	109,633 1/
Italy	84,000	75,000	75,000
Portugal	15,559	13,345	17,500
France	5,524	5,068	5,061
Spain	18,600	18,500	17,400
Greece	19,324	19,388	19,843

1/ Area contracted.

New EC minimum grower prices for tomatoes for 1988/89 are expected to increase slightly over 1987/1988 for both peeled and paste. Quotas for tomato products are expected to remain the same for 1988/89. However, under a new EC mechanism quantities may be transferred from one product category to another within the following limits: a 20 percent transfer from peeled tomatoes to other categories, a 10 percent transfer from paste to other categories, and a 10 percent transfer from other categories to paste. This measure is in response to the recent decline in demand for canned whole peeled tomatoes.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--The Korean Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA) has provisionally agreed to change licensing and tax laws effectively liberalizing wine import requirements. This action comes out of talks held between the Government of Korea and the U.S. Trade Representative in early May. As of July 1, 1988, the tariff on wine will be reduced from 100 percent to 70 percent ad valorem. ONTA will also allow retailers to sell imported wines without first notifying the local ONTA office. The American Wine Institute has maintained that the notification requirement restricted the market for imported wines by comparison to domestic producers.

Starting January 1, 1990, the quota on wine imports will be removed. The quota for 1989 is set at 30 percent of 1988 consumption, but could be raised. The market for champagne and sparkling wines will remain closed; however vermouth and wine coolers will be permitted entrance as of January 1, 1990.

ONTA will allow educator information on the label about the winery and/or wine in addition to the product ingredients and alcohol content. There will still be the requirement for a tax bar to be affixed to the main label if wines are to be sold to supermarkets. The U.S. agricultural attache in Seoul is pursuing this subject further with ONTA to see if such a tax bar may be affixed by the importers instead of the producers.

All wine products are certified once a year in Korea by laboratories approved by the Government of Korea. This certification is done by local manufacturers and/or importers submitting samples to the labs, and not on a shipment by shipment basis. Testing usually takes 3-20 days and U.S. manufacturers can submit test results from U.S. Government approved labs as supporting documents although it is customary for local labs to conduct their tests as well. Samples to be tested may be air-shipped or come from existing inventory.

HORTICULTURAL IMPORTS FROM CHILE KEEP CLIMBING

Summary: Chilean horticultural products continue to flow into the United States at an ever increasing rate. The value of imports from Chile has increased 141 percent from 1983 to 1987. From 1986 to 1987, import value went from $218 million to $275 million, a 26 percent jump. Leading the Chilean surge are fresh deciduous fruits--apples, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, and plums. Unofficial statistics from the Agricultural Marketing Service show that cumulative shipments of selected deciduous fruit through May 30, 1988 (using a July-June market year), are well ahead of the same period last year. Apple imports could increase rapidly in the next few months as the lucrative European Community (EC) market has been closed by the new quota system imposed by the EC (see Horticultural Products Review, May 1988, pages 4-5).

CHILEAN FRUIT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Commodity	July 1, 1986 - May 30, 1987	July 1, 1987 - May 28, 1988
	-------Metric Tons-------	
Grapes	189,726	265,749
Apples	34,895	41,613
Nectarines	22,716	30,944
Plums	19,382	20,548
Pears	13,458	19,106
Peaches	8,355	14,960

SOURCE: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service

Production: The allure of exports is gradually changing the production landscape of Chilean agriculture. The latest fruit census, which surveyed the area planted to 12 species of fruits and nuts 1/ in 1985-1987 compared to the previous census (1981-1983), showed a 39-percent increase in area, to 111,952 hectares. Area devoted to a variety of specialty products not covered by the survey such as raspberries, blackberries, and asparagus is also expanding rapidly.

Wine grapes, a traditional farm product in Chile, have seen a sharp decline in production because of two main factors -- a decline in wine consumption and conversion to table grapes. Depressed prices again could help lift wine exports in 1988, although stagnation in real grower returns does not bode well for long-term production. Area and production of raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, and other berries are expanding rapidly, benefitting from attractive export prices. Most shipments of raspberries and blueberries are destined for the United States. Chilean blueberry exports have begun only during the past 1-2 years.

1/ Table grapes, apples, nectarines, pears, avocados, walnuts, oranges, plums, lemons, almonds, apricots, and kiwifruit.

Farmers have responded enthusiastically to the government's program to foster irrigation projects under Law No. 18.450, which was enacted in October 1985. The program permits the government to subsidize up to 75 percent of project costs, with a ceiling of $200,000 per project. Since the initiation of the law, a total of 161 irrigation/drainage projects have been implemented covering a total of 63,195 hectares. Total expenditures in the past 2 years alone totaled $10.6 million, with the government contributing $6.4 million. About 80 percent of the government's expenditures have gone to the central valley production area, which is the key fruit-growing zone of Chile. Most of the expenditures in the remaining regions also were directed to fresh fruit, particularly table grapes in the north and berries and asparagus in the south.

Credit: Outstanding government loans to the agricultural industry fell relative to the gross agricultural product in 1987 due to the general financial well-being of the sector and the fact that many fruit growers now obtain their financing from packing companies and exporters. Credit supplied by packers/exporters does not show up in government statistics. Farm credit will be readily available in 1988 with the bulk expected to be utilized for the production and export financing of fruit.

Labor: The export produce industry's labor requirements grew again in 1987. Industry and press reports indicated pockets of labor shortages in fruit production areas around Santiago and the northern town of Copiapo, the main growing area for early table grapes. While reliable statistics are not available, it appears that wage increases in the fruit sector surpassed the general inflation level of 21.5 percent, while workers engaged in the production of traditional crops earned increases that barely kept pace with inflation. Despite some growth, farm wages remain markedly low by developed country standards. For example, a good daily rate of pay for a fruit laborer is near 1,500 pesos, or US$6.12 at the April 1988 exchange rate of US$1.00=254 Chilean pesos.

Tariffs: In December 1987, the U.S. Government, in accordance with U.S. law, suspended Chile's eligibility for duty-free entry under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) because of Chile's inadequate protection for worker's rights. A study completed by Chile's Agricultural Ministry in February 1988 concluded that the key farm products affected by the suspension are dried vegetables other than carrots and onions, vegetable flour, frozen strawberries and other frozen berries, fresh cantaloupes, and prepared melons. Total import value of these products was $6.5 million in 1987. Of these, cantaloupes will bear the greatest impact because the new tariff is 35 percent ad-valorem. Fresh raspberries, among others which are not highlighted in the Chilean study, also are affected. Exports of other items that no longer benefit from GSP status, like dried fruit, are not expected to suffer significantly. None of Chile's primary fresh fruit exports including table grapes, nectarines, and apples had been receiving GSP treatment and therefore are not affected. Chile has challenged the U.S. decision under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva, and bilateral discussions continue.

Future: U.S. imports of Chilean deciduous fruit will undoubtedly continue to grow, spurred by U.S. consumer demand for fresh fruit during the winter season. Chilean shippers are working hard to strengthen ties with U.S. receivers, labor unions, and others on down the marketing chain to the retail level. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the establishment and strengthening of trade relationships with the Port of Philadelphia. The Chilean Exporters Association has arranged a number of exchange missions over the past several years. A large number of Chilean fruit companies have offices in Philadelphia, and the Chilean Government recently opened a new Consulate there, primarily because of the city's commercial importance to Chile.

Most of Chile's horticultural shipments to the United States consist of fresh fruit. New products like airlifted fresh raspberries and asparagus, fruit puree, apple juice concentrate, and rose hips will also see export gains.

While the United States is Chile's most important export outlet for fruits and vegetables, increasing shipments are projected for third country markets. The Chilean Government's export organization, Pro-Chile, with 31 offices in 22 countries, is helping to identify new market opportunities and resolve access problems.

Growth in Chile's fruit and vegetable processing industry is expected to lead to more direct competition in traditional U.S. markets. Potential exists for expanded Chilean exports of canned deciduous fruit, canned tomato products, and fruit juices.

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CHILEAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES, 1987

Commodity	Volume		Value (f.o.b. Chile)	
	World	U.S.	World	U.S.
	--Metric Tons--		--$Million--	
Tablegrapes	271,536	211,153	275.7	215.1
Peaches & Nectarines	44,391	36,410	33.2	26.5
Apples	331,188	42,040	141.9	20.2
Plums	24,663	18,652	20.0	14.6
Apple Juice	11,895	9,612	13.1	10.6
Pears	44,724	14,258	24.4	8.7
Wine	14,346	2,307	17.6	3.3
Canned Peaches	11,217	5,116	7.4	2.9
Dried rosehips	7,198	1,195	11.1	1.6
Dried prunes	7,828	474	9.1	0.4
Raisins	8,210	219	8.6	0.2
Total	777,196	130,283	562.1	304.1

SOURCE: Chile: Agricultural Situation Report, 1988

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM CHILE, 1985-1987

Commodity	Volume			Value		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
	--Metric Tons--			--$1,000--		
Table grapes	169,474	174,668	212,839	135,342	136,254	173,551
Peaches & Nectarines	27,608	31,711	35,051	18,583	19,792	23,487
Apples	22,225	31,041	43,020	7,490	10,914	17,028
Plums	13,678	15,499	18,041	10,551	9,283	11,179
Apple Juice 1/	24,362	40,057	45,895	3,534	9,798	10,273
Pears	7,200	10,077	14,797	2,716	4,212	6,358
Wine 1/	1,620	1,845	2,002	2,589	3,041	3,981
Canned Peaches	4,985	3,133	4,263	3,108	1,686	2,591
Dried prunes	334	774	552	174	428	459
Raisins	179	56	237	140	24	238
Total 2/	245,683	266,959	328,800	184,227	195,432	249,145

1/ 1,000 liters
2/ Volume totals exclude apple juice and wine.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

BRAZIL: CITRUS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Overview: Brazil, the world's largest citrus producing country, is projected to harvest 12.3 million metric tons of fresh citrus in 1988, nearly 375,000 tons above 1987. Brazil's orange crop, accounting for more than 90 percent of the total citrus outturn, has grown rapidly from the 3-million ton mark reached in the early 1970's. Brazil will utilize nearly 70 percent of its oranges for the manufacture of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ).

Brazil's orange juice is sold almost exclusively in export markets, with the lion's share of shipments going to Western Europe and the United States. Exportable juice supplies in Brazil have been tight during the past year, which resulted in a sharp rise in sales prices. At present, all old crop juice supplies virtually are depleted and new season production is delayed because of slower-than-normal fruit maturation rates attributed to dry weather during the growing season. Total export movement of FCOJ during the 1988/89 (July-June) marketing year is projected to fall about 11 percent from a year earlier. Sales to the United States will be down sharply in response to the continued improvement in Florida's crop and sluggish juice sales. Some recovery in end of season inventory levels is anticipated for 1988/89.

Fruit Availability: Orange production in the commercial citrus zone of Brazil's Sao Paulo state in the upcoming 1988 season is forecast to increase 10 million boxes (40.8 kilos) to 230 million boxes. The increase largely is attributed to an expansion in the number of bearing trees along with the anticipation of a more thorough harvest resulting from attractive fruit prices. The size of Sao Paulo's orange crop would have been significantly larger if not for unusually hot, dry weather during the July-September period, which adversely affected the important first bloom. However, this was followed by successful second, third and fourth blooms which improved crop prospects, but resulted in a four-to-six week delay in the 1988-89 juice marketing season. Export supplies of high-quality new crop orange juice are not expected to reach significant volumes until early September as juice plants give fruit additional time to mature.

With grower returns strengthening significantly in line with an improvement in fruit prices, Brazilian growers are expected to attempt to maximize harvest results by reducing fruit drop and by giving more attention to grove care. Interest in planting new groves continues. The number of bearing orange trees in Sao Paulo during the 1988/89 season is forecast at 128 million by the Brazilian Government, compared to 119 million in 1987/88 and only 101 million in 1985/86.

Grower enthusiasm extends to other producing zones of Brazil. Agricultural cooperatives in the minor producing state of Parana recently have announced plans for the planting of 7.5 million orange trees on 30,000 hectares. The program calls for the planting of 2,000 hectares during the first and second years, with the first orange harvest in 4 years going for fresh sales in the domestic market. The construction of a juice plant is to follow. Growers feel that the canker problem which has plagued the state's production in recent years will be held in check through technical assistance from the state government.

Fruit Production Policy: A new research organization called Procitrus has been created to try to raise the relatively low yields obtained by Brazil's citrus industry. Procitrus is being financed by an investment of $3 million made by the four largest processors--Cutrale, Citrosuco Paulista, Cargill, and Frutesp. Procitrus itself will not carry out research activities but instead will provide funds to existing organizations that are currently engaged in research work. Research areas targeted by Procitrus will include: the improvement of tree yields, disease reduction, an enhancement of genetic stock, and statistical analysis of tree and fruit production. The industry is concerned over the relatively low fruit yield levels obtained in Brazil. In Sao Paulo, the average yield for the upcoming crop is forecast at 145 boxes (90 pounds) per acre, less than half the yield level obtained in Florida.

Grower Prices: Fruit prices received by most growers in 1988/89 again will be based on a participation plan. Payment formula calls for the final grower price to be based on the season average of nearby New York futures settlement prices for FCOJ, minus a uniform estimate of processing, tax, and marketing costs. The 1988/89 price agreement specifies an advance grower payment in cruzados equivalent to approximately $2.35 per box. The advance consists of $1.30 (150 cruzados) at the time of contract signing plus an additional $1.05 spread out over seven installments from September 1988-March 1989. The initial payment of 150 cruzados is valid for the Pera-Rio, Natal, and Valencia varieties, while Hamlins and other early season orange varieties will receive 127.5 cruzados, and tangerines 112.5 cruzados.

The participation plan includes a final end of season payment to growers tied to the profitability of the juice industry's export operations. Assuming that the 1988/89 season average of the New York futures price for FCOJ does not fall significantly below $1.70 per pound solids, the final end-of-season payment to growers should exceed $1 per box. This would push average total returns to growers in 1988/89 to roughly $3.50 per box compared to about $2.05 per box in 1987/88 and $1.15 in 1986/87. The end-of-season payment for 1988/89 will be made in local currency with the conversion from dollars based on the exchange rate of the date of payment. In 1987/88, the end-of-season payment was based on a season average exchange rate.

If orange juice prices should fall sharply during 1988/89, the final end of season payment, however, could be negative, which would result in a payment from growers to processors. This represents a new element in the participation plan formula. For the 1987/88 season, the end-of-season payment only can be positive, or zero in the worst case scenario. If the end-of-season payment is negative, growers have the option of paying processors in cash or in fruit from the 1989/90 crop.

Orange Processing: The volume of oranges processed during the 1988/89 season in the state of Sao Paulo, which accounts for 98 percent of Brazil's total orange juice production, is forecast to increase 10 million boxes over a year earlier to 190 million boxes. The increase is attributed to a larger crop. Although demand for fresh oranges is strong in Brazil in response to consumer preference for fresh squeezed juice in the home, the entire increase in Sao Paulo's upcoming orange crop will be absorbed by processors with fresh consumption remaining flat. Consumer purchasing power in Brazil continues to be eroded by rapid inflation.

Despite the increase in quantity of fruit crushed, production of frozen concentrated orange juice in 1988/89 is projected to be little changed from

1987/88. An expected decline in the average industrial juice yield will offset the increase in fruit utilization. Juice yields recorded by processors in 1987/88 were unusually high because of dry weather during the growing season which tended to raise the percent of juice solids in the fruit.

BRAZIL: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORANGES AND FCOJ 1/

ITEM	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Oranges, Sao Paulo	--------------Million Boxes 2/				
Production 3/	205	239	220	220	230
Fresh Consumption	18	17	48	38	38
Fresh Exports	2	2	2	2	2
Processed	185	220	170	180	190
FCOJ, Brazil	----1,000 Metric Tons, 65 Degrees Brix 4/----				
Beginning Stocks	35	44	202	75	43
Production					
Sao Paulo	768	860	605	690	693
Other States	16	15	17	15	12
Total	784	875	622	705	705
Total FCOJ SUPPLY	819	919	824	780	748
Domestic Consumption	10	15	20	17	15
Export Shipments					
Sao Paulo	749	687	712	705	628
Other States	16	15	17	15	12
Total	765	702	729	720	640
Ending Stocks	44	202	75	43	93
SAO PAULO ORANGE & FCOJ YIELDS					
Boxes/Harvested Hectare	410	441	398	370	358
Kilograms 65 Brix/Box	4.15	3.91	3.56	3.83	3.65
Boxes/MT 65 Brix FCOJ	241	256	281	261	274
42 Brix Gal./Box	1.43	1.35	1.23	1.32	1.26

1/ Harvest and processing usually begin in late April or early May. The marketing season for FCOJ begins on July 1 of year indicated. 2/ 40.8 kg. or 90 pounds. 3/ Includes oranges produced in Sao Paulo's commercial citrus zone plus tangerines and tangors utilized for processing. 4/ One metric ton at 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix.

The timing of the 1988/89 processing season has been altered by growing conditions this past year. Normally, processing activity is well underway by early May and is concluded in the following calendar year. The dry weather in July-September 1987 which adversely affected the 1988 crop's first bloom is limiting early season fruit availability to processors. The industry must allow fruit to remain longer on the tree in order to allow oranges to reach proper maturity. Rainfall arriving October onward, which allowed for successful follow-up blooms, bodes well for mid-season processing rates and indicates that this year's season will probably be extended well into 1989. In comparison, the 1987/88 processing season ended somewhat prematurely this past January due to the short fruit supplies which resulted from the dry weather-induced weak follow-up blooms of a year earlier.

FCOJ Stocks And Prices: Brazil's orange juice supply position over recent months has been extremely tight. The tightness in juice supplies can be traced to the start of the 1987/88 processing season--July 1, 1987--when Brazil found itself with an estimated 75,000 tons at 65 degrees brix (25.9 million gallons at 42 brix) of FCOJ on hand, down from more than 200,000 tons at that time a year earlier. This reduced inventory level came at a time when the industry had anticipated a Sao Paulo orange crop of 240 to 260 million boxes which encouraged heavy sales and shipping activity during the first half of the 1987/88 marketing year. By October, the industry realized that it faced a much different supply picture. Early season crop forecasts were then viewed by the industry as being 20 to 40 million boxes too high, with juice production substantially lower than sales programs called for.

The price of Brazilian FCOJ during the July-September 1987 period was fairly stable at approximately $1,250 per ton, f.o.b. port of Santos. Brazilian processors, however, raised orange juice prices by about $200 per ton in early October in an attempt to allow the market to allocate supplies. Price quotes rested at the $1,450 level until being raised again around mid-November to the $1,700-1,800 range. By early January 1988, Brazilian FCOJ was being offered at close to $2,000 per ton. Reportedly, some orange juice was sold to European buyers during October-January at lower prices based on earlier commitments made by major shippers to established buyers under longer-term purchasing contracts. Strong upward pressure on prices persisted, with these lower-priced sales proving to be only temporary. The price of Brazilian orange juice destined for Western Europe peaked at approximately $2,100-2,200 in late February. Price levels remained firm in March and April, while most quotes fell about $50 per ton during May-June.

Current pricing for Brazilian orange juice for shipment to the United States generally is quoted at roughly $2,000 per ton, f.o.b. Santos, Brazil. While Brazilian juice is being sold in the United States at price levels below sales made to Europe, Brazilian offer prices are above those quoted for higher quality Florida orange juice. Given Brazil's tight supply situation, a slower orange juice uptake in the United States, and the Brazil-Florida price relationship, only limited quantities of Brazilian product are being sold presently in the U.S. market.

European juice manufacturers, sheltered to some extent from higher prices by weakness in the dollar relative to their own currencies, absorbed the higher prices during the fall and winter months as they attempted to maintain FCOJ purchasing commitments and their juice/drink production programs. For example, because of the strengthening value of the German Deutsch Mark, close to 11 percent of Brazil's price increase from July 1987 through early June 1988 was not experienced by German importers. Brazil's supply situation was eased somewhat in early spring by the diversion of some Brazilian juice sales from the United States to Europe. This was prompted by a weakened U.S. import demand in response to improved prospects for the Florida orange crop and sluggish juice sales tied to rising prices.

Brazil's juice inventory on July 1, 1988, the beginning of the 1988/89 marketing season, is forecast at only 43,000 tons. Such an inventory level is considered the bare minimum that Brazil must carry forward from one year to the next for necessary blending with new crop orange juice. The delay in the start of the 1988/89 season because of last year's poor initial bloom makes

the supply situation that much tighter and lends support to juice prices. Export supplies of high-quality new crop orange juice are not expected to reach significant volumes until early September.

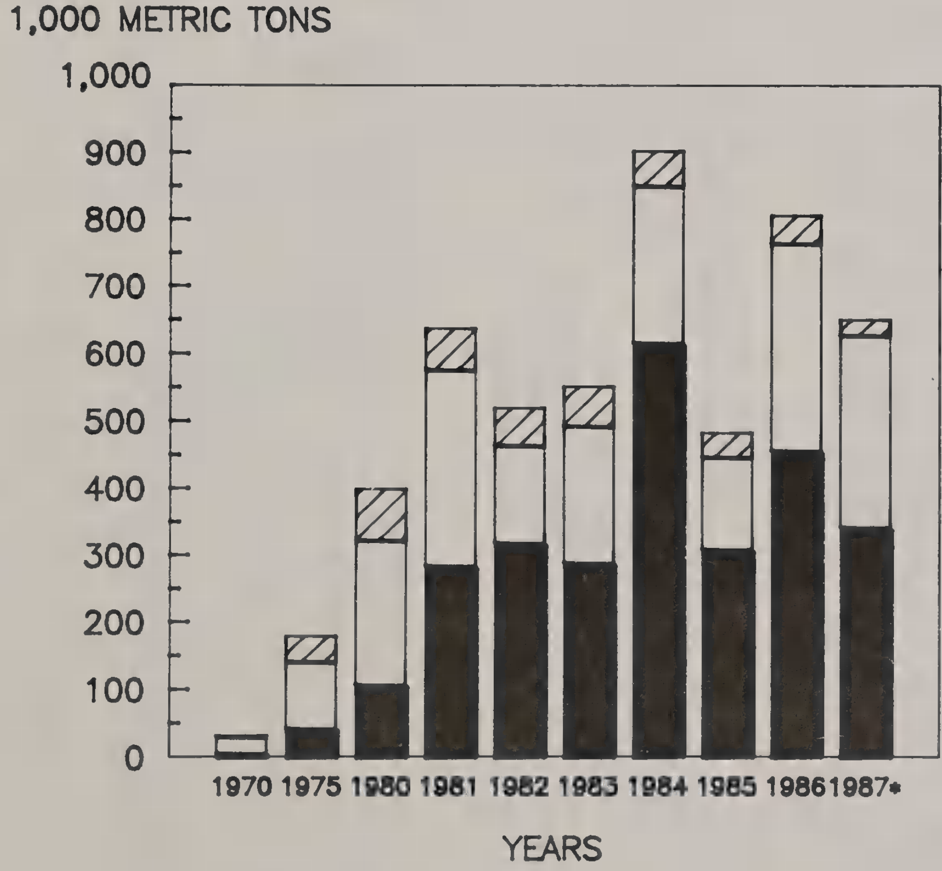
FCOJ Exports: Brazilian exports of orange juice during 1988/89 are forecast at 640,000 tons at 65 degrees brix (220.7 million gallons at 42 degrees brix), down 11 percent from the 1987/88 (July-June) marketing year. The lower shipping volume largely represents a reduction in export availabilities resulting from an unchanged production volume together with a substantial cut in carry-in inventory levels. Incorporated into the export forecast is the anticipation that import demand for Brazilian orange juice will be somewhat weaker during the upcoming year than last season due to higher prices and the outlook for a larger Florida orange crop. The 1988/89 export volume forecast allows for an end-of-season juice inventory on June 30, 1989, of 93,000 tons. While such a stock level is more than twice the volume of a year earlier, it is not viewed as excessive or burdensome for the industry considering the level of juice production and necessary carryover stocks for operational continuity.

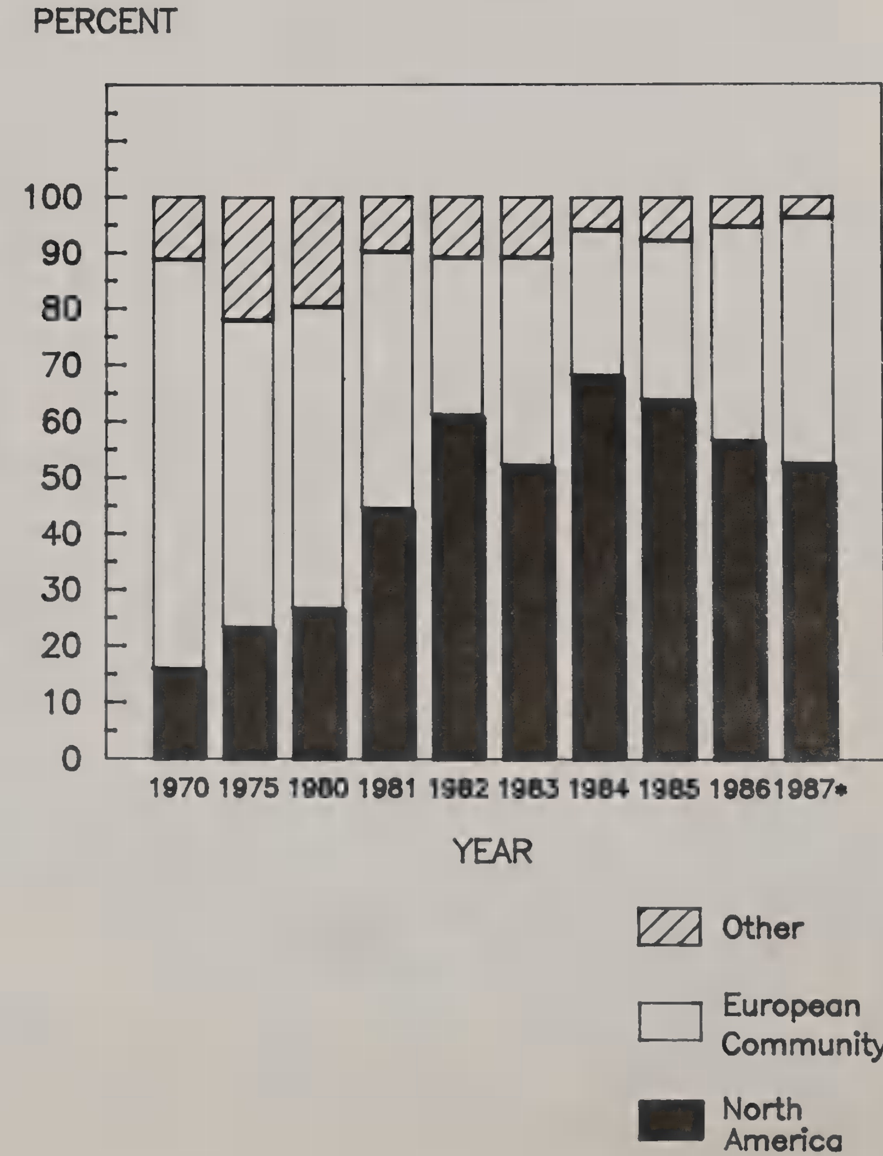
Western Europe is expected to be the largest customer of Brazilian orange juice in the 1988/89 marketing year, taking as much as 45 percent of Brazil's total export movement. This marks a return to the situation in the 1960's and 1970's when Europe was the most important market outlet for Brazil's FCOJ. In the early 1980's, coinciding with the arrival of four severe freezes in Florida, the United States emerged as Brazil's dominant customer. As Florida continues to recover, Brazilian FCOJ sales are shifting back to Europe. Movement to Europe in tonnage terms, however, is expected to fall somewhat in 1988/89 from a year earlier. The decline in Brazilian orange juice exports to the United States is likely to be more pronounced. Sales to the United States are expected to account for less than 40 percent of total shipments, down 5-6 percentage points from 1987/88.

In recent months, the Brazilian citrus industry has shown considerable interest in developing a trade relationship with the Soviet Union. At present, Soviet consumption of processed orange juice is limited to minor quantities imported from Cuba. Major Brazilian juice processors--Citrosuco and Cutrale--reportedly signed last September a non-binding joint venture agreement with the Swedish packing firm Tetra Pak and the Soviet State Agriculture Committee calling for the construction of a juice processing plant in Lipyeck, about 500 kilometers south of Moscow.

The program calls for the plant to process locally grown apples with the juice concentrate exported and the proceeds utilized to import orange juice. The plant would reconstitute and package imported frozen concentrate into ready-to-drink containers for sale within the Soviet Union. While Brazilian processors anticipate only limited amounts of orange juice being sold initially, they view the long-term sales potential in a country of 270 million inhabitants to be significant. A sister statement of intentions reportedly also was signed covering barter trade between the two countries. Brazilian juice processors expect to utilize orange juice as partial payment for the Soviet products.

BRAZIL: EXPORTS OF FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE, SELECTED YEARS





* 1987 data through November only.

SOURCE: Bank of Brazil/CACEX

Another market which is believed to offer substantial sales opportunity for orange juice is Japan. Although Japan does not produce commercial quantities of processed orange juice, it places quantitative restrictions on orange juice imports as well as blending requirements with domestically produced tangerine juice. During Japanese fiscal year 1987 which ended March 31, 1988, Japan limited imports of orange juice to 8,500 tons (50 degrees brix equivalent). The United States requested a GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) panel review to determine the legality of Japan's import quotas while at the same time continued to hold discussions with the Japanese to reach a negotiated settlement for free trade access. These discussions resulted in the U.S.-Japan Citrus Agreement detailed on page 4 of this issue. Perhaps in anticipation of the opening of the Japanese market, a Japanese trade group recently visited Brazil. The Japanese reportedly investigated the possibility of purchasing a processing facility in Brazil, but were not successful.

FRESH CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

TABLE 1: TOTAL CITRUS	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	308	332	310	225	242	235	46	62	49
Egypt	1,397	1,506	1,594	147	155	170	10	13	14
Gaza	170	211	196	137	172	159	—	—	—
Greece	803	1,127	607	337	268	194	91	176	91
Israel	1,235	1,453	1,182	557	568	498	626	875	627
Italy	3,603	3,670	2,600	313	189	233	878	441	749
Morocco	1,218	971	1,148	587	469	542	176	48	207
Spain	3,510	3,867	3,758	2,039	2,203	2,121	365	339	295
Turkey	975	1,286	1,160	162	254	230	100	130	117
Subtotal	13,219	14,423	12,555	4,504	4,520	4,382	2,292	2,484	2,149
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	729	730	760	452	470	505	145	145	155
Japan	3,222	2,884	3,294	27	21	20	796	717	808
Mexico	2,124	2,311	2,657	45	46	51	430	481	580
United States 2/	10,025	10,887	11,661	806	913	1,017	6,474	7,180	7,943
Subtotal	16,100	16,812	18,372	1,330	1,450	1,593	7,845	8,523	9,486
Total Northern Hemisphere	29,319	31,235	30,927	5,834	5,970	5,975	10,137	11,007	11,635
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	1,494	1,490	1,320	110	146	144	525	588	488
Australia	599	569	665	52	51	77	342	316	358
Brazil	11,885	11,893	12,270	97	93	98	7,213	7,583	7,955
Chile	143	139	148	5	2	3	8	—	—
South Africa 3/	653	812	800	386	450	455	149	242	220
Uruguay	190	170	205	64	57	70	5	5	7
Total Southern Hemisphere	14,964	15,073	15,408	714	799	847	8,242	8,734	9,028
GRAND TOTAL	44,283	46,308	46,335	6,548	6,769	6,822	18,379	19,741	20,663

—Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October–June in the Northern Hemisphere and April–December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include the category "Other Citrus " which consists of bergamots, kumquats, and other non-identified varieties. 3/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

FRESH CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 4/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

TABLE 2: SWEET ORANGES	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	156	164	155	117	128	110	22	31	25
Egypt	1,168	1,235	1,300	147	155	170	7	8	8
Gaza 5/	142	181	160	112	146	135	—	—	—
Greece	554	881	460	236	213	170	60	149	70
Israel	685	861	700	374	373	320	305	515	380
Italy	2,257	2,260	1,600	139	105	110	540	580	500
Morocco 6/	841	650	814	414	317	400	145	46	175
Spain	1,942	2,023	2,181	998	1,022	1,010	163	83	96
Turkey	505	700	600	45	53	50	50	78	60
Subtotal	8,250	8,955	7,978	2,582	2,508	2,475	1,292	1,490	1,314
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	390	410	440	265	285	315	100	105	115
Japan	63	62	63	—	—	—	3	2	3
Mexico	1,410	1,480	1,720	11	10	11	291	343	408
United States 7/	6,912	7,158	7,949	394	397	400	4,952	5,199	6,100
Subtotal	8,775	9,110	10,172	670	692	726	5,346	5,649	6,618
Total Northern Hemisphere	17,025	18,065	18,150	3,252	3,200	3,201	6,638	7,139	7,932
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	623	630	600	44	62	65	150	135	165
Australia	494	470	546	45	41	62	292	274	309
Brazil	11,015	10,975	11,340	88	85	90	7,140	7,505	7,875
Chile	73	75	80	—	—	—	5	—	—
South Africa 6/ 8/	497	625	625	300	350	380	96	172	160
Uruguay	90	80	100	36	33	40	5	5	7
Total Southern Hemisphere	12,792	12,855	13,291	513	571	617	7,688	8,151	8,516
GRAND TOTAL	29,817	30,920	31,441	3,765	3,771	3,818	14,326	15,290	16,448

TABLE 3: TANGERINES	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	5	5	6	2	2	2	—	—	—
Egypt	106	117	125	—	—	—	3	3	4
Gaza 5/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	54	68	52	2	1	1	1	1	2
Israel	123	132	130	27	40	35	71	68	62
Italy	500	548	331	19	12	11	20	20	18
Morocco 9/	347	290	303	169	151	140	29	—	30
Spain	1,050	1,166	1,000	728	791	775	140	170	120
Turkey	257	300	310	44	62	65	26	30	31
Subtotal	2,442	2,626	2,257	991	1,059	1,029	290	292	267
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	32	30	30	9	10	10	—	—	—
Japan 10/	2,870	2,542	2,935	27	21	20	712	672	755
Mexico	123	131	151	7	8	9	12	10	15
United States 11/	290	363	343	9	15	13	108	155	140
Subtotal	3,315	3,066	3,459	52	54	52	832	837	910
Total Northern Hemisphere	5,757	5,692	5,716	1,043	1,113	1,081	1,122	1,129	1,177
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	243	260	200	8	10	10	3	3	3
Australia	32	30	39	3	6	10	5	4	5
Brazil 12/	486	479	470	7	6	6	—	—	—
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa 2/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	48	45	50	8	7	9	—	—	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	809	814	759	26	29	35	8	7	8
GRAND TOTAL	6,566	6,506	6,475	1,069	1,142	1,116	1,130	1,136	1,185

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

FRESH CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 4/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

TABLE 4: LEMONS	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	54	57	53	37	35	38	5	8	6
Egypt	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaza	15	15	14	14	13	12	—	—	—
Greece	186	168	88	59	54	23	25	21	15
Israel	50	63	60	20	18	18	21	36	31
Italy	800	813	630	154	70	110	280	200	200
Morocco	17	20	20	2	1	2	—	—	—
Spain	483	645	544	300	380	325	43	65	60
Turkey	180	250	220	60	130	100	18	25	22
Subtotal	1,785	2,033	1,631	686	691	628	392	355	334
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	9	9	9	—	—	—	9	9	9
United States	632	986	776	130	151	140	237	561	365
Subtotal	642	996	786	130	151	140	246	570	374
Total Northern Hemisphere	2,427	3,029	2,417	816	842	768	638	925	708
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	450	440	370	29	40	35	292	300	240
Australia 13/	41	39	47	3	3	3	23	20	24
Brazil 14/	16	16	16	—	—	—	16	16	16
Chile	70	64	68	5	2	3	3	—	—
South Africa	57	66	60	27	26	25	22	31	25
Uruguay	46	40	48	17	13	18	—	—	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	680	665	609	81	86	84	356	367	305
GRAND TOTAL	3,107	3,694	3,026	897	928	852	994	1,292	1,013

TABLE 5: GRAPEFRUIT	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST: 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	93	106	96	69	81	85	19	23	18
Egypt	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaza	13	15	14	11	13	12	—	—	—
Greece	5	6	4	—	—	—	3	3	2
Israel	371	385	280	132	131	119	229	244	150
Italy	8	8	8	1	2	2	—	—	—
Morocco	6	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	2
Spain	13	18	16	8	6	7	1	10	6
Turkey	24	30	25	13	19	15	2	3	2
Subtotal	535	574	449	234	252	240	256	285	180
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	237	220	220	160	155	160	45	40	40
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	82	91	105	1	—	1	28	19	26
United States	2,122	2,323	2,541	270	347	460	1,143	1,241	1,325
Subtotal	2,441	2,634	2,866	431	502	621	1,216	1,300	1,571
Total Northern Hemisphere	2,976	3,208	3,315	665	754	861	1,472	1,585	1,616
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	178	160	150	29	34	34	80	90	80
Australia	52	30	33	1	1	2	22	18	20
Brazil	21	27	29	—	—	—	17	22	24
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa 8/	79	121	115	59	74	70	31	39	35
Uruguay	6	5	7	3	2	3	—	—	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	336	343	334	92	111	109	153	169	159
GRAND TOTAL	3,312	3,551	3,649	757	865	970	1,625	1,754	1,730

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

FRESH CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 4/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

TABLE 6: OTHER CITRUS 4/ COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1985/86	PRODUCTION 1986/87	PRODUCTION FORECAST: 1987/88	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1986/87	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST: 1987/88	FRUIT PROCESSED 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED 1986/87	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt 15/	120	150	165	—	—	—	—	2	2
Gaza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece 16/	4	4	3	—	—	—	2	2	2
Israel	6	12	12	4	5	6	—	4	4
Italy 17/	38	41	31	—	—	—	38	41	31
Morocco	7	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Spain 18/	23	15	17	5	4	4	18	11	13
Turkey 18/	9	6	5	—	—	—	4	2	2
Subtotal	207	235	240	11	10	10	62	62	54
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba 15/	70	70	70	18	20	20	—	—	—
Japan 19/	288	279	295	—	—	—	81	43	50
Mexico 20/	500	600	672	26	28	30	90	100	130
United States 20/	69	57	52	3	3	4	34	24	13
Subtotal	927	1,006	1,089	47	51	54	205	167	193
Total Northern Hemisphere	1,134	1,241	1,329	58	61	64	267	229	247
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil 21/	347	396	415	2	2	2	40	40	40
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	347	396	415	2	2	2	40	40	40
GRAND TOTAL	1,481	1,637	1,744	60	63	66	307	269	287

—Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

4/ The crop year refers to harvest and marketing period. For oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, and limes this usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October–June in the Northern Hemisphere and April–December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. For lemons, the harvest and marketing period usually begins in late summer and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to August–June in the Northern Hemisphere and February–December in the Southern Hemisphere. 5/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges. 6/ Includes small quantity of tangerines. 7/ Includes temples. 8/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board. 9/ Clementines only. 10/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids. 11/ Includes tangelos, which accounts for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. 12/ State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for over one-half of Brazil's production. About 120,000 tons of tangerines which are processed are included in the orange table. 3/ Includes small amount of limes. 14/ State of Sao Paulo only. 15/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties. 16/ Citrons and sour oranges. 17/ Mostly bergamots. 18/ Sour oranges. 19/ Summer oranges (natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo). 20/ Limes 21/ Limes, State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for roughly 80 percent of Brazil's lime production. Small amount of lemon is included with Brazilian limes.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

JUNE 1988

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES, 1987
(1,000 SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT GALLONS 1/)

COUNTRY OR REGION OF DESTINATION	ORANGE JUICE: FROZEN CONCENTRATE: RETAIL PACK 3/	ORANGE JUICE: FROZEN CONCENTRATE: INSTITUTIONAL PACK 4/	ORANGE JUICE: FROZEN CONCENTRATE: BULK 5/	ORANGE JUICE: CONC., NOT FROZEN	ORANGE JUICE: NOT CONC.	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE: CONC., FROZEN	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE: CONC., NOT FROZEN	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE: NOT CONC.	OTHER CITRUS JUICE 2/: CONC., FROZEN	OTHER CITRUS JUICE 2/: NOT FROZEN	OTHER CITRUS JUICE 2/: NOT CONC.
Canada 6/	12,148	2,198	6,903	162	530	2,508	1,167	78	826	111	484
EC											
Belgium-Lux	15	180	89	6	29	3	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	190	5	23	67	—	—	—	—
France	18	463	196	46	1,408	8	—	394	34	16	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	24	609	3,504	363	—	585	—	155	196	59	40
Ireland	—	—	1,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	63	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	319	2,946	54	40	543	39	—	339	—	8
United Kingdom	73	735	1,599	33	3	193	32	—	540	23	19
Other	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total EC	130	2,306	9,429	692	1,515	1,355	138	613	1,109	98	67
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE											
Austria	39	140	131	6	—	21	—	—	—	19	—
Iceland	—	12	555	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	65	188	1,195	58	9	25	—	—	—	7	—
Sweden	437	345	240	131	4	27	4	12	76	—	114
Switzerland	9	720	557	150	—	84	167	—	73	10	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	550	1,405	2,678	345	13	181	171	12	149	36	114
Total Europe	680	3,711	12,107	1,037	1,528	1,536	309	625	1,258	134	181
OTHER COUNTRIES											
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	56	—
Bahamas	55	47	4	—	43	4	7	1	70	15	31
Bermuda	43	8	—	138	41	—	39	1	268	84	29
Colombia	45	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	10	—
China Taiwan	147	—	1,944	178	78	44	116	47	198	13	66
Dominican Rep	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	16
Hong Kong	6	348	1,272	446	220	80	63	106	150	145	215
Indonesia	34	—	61	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Israel	—	—	788	—	22	140	—	—	2,355	—	—
Japan	105	170	841	241	289	8,469	194	609	1,526	169	79
Jordan	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korea, Rep. of	41	33	194	9	11	2	5	5	41	177	14
Kuwait	—	5	—	11	62	4	—	26	15	—	12
Leeward, Wind. Is	1	2	—	36	160	—	18	26	20	483	17
Malaysia	15	—	125	476	—	—	—	—	26	4	4
Mexico	—	—	71	1	—	66	—	16	—	10	—
Netherlands Antilles	83	15	8	43	92	7	2	9	58	242	31
New Zealand	—	1	1,097	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	1
Philippines	5	—	97	50	5	—	—	1	9	—	36
Saudi Arabia	31	114	118	358	475	—	—	193	113	1	10
Singapore	24	58	248	300	103	12	—	30	4	65	51
Thailand	—	—	83	59	—	17	—	—	2	54	—
Trinidad and Tobago	3	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
United Arab Emirates	4	—	—	7	338	32	—	124	—	4	13
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	92	385	1,231	55	425	18	—	87	140	79	78
Total Other Countries	734	1,187	8,319	2,412	2,447	8,895	444	1,284	5,075	1,649	706
Grand Total (1987)	**13,562**	**7,096**	**27,329**	**3,611**	**4,505**	**12,939**	**1,920**	**1,987**	**7,159**	**1,894**	**1,371**
Grand Total (1986)	12,569	6,605	20,451	3,585	3,507	8,998	2,266	1,635	3,817	2,683	1,259
Grand Total (1985)	18,977	6,719	19,448	3,427	6,342	10,386	1,534	1,568	10,286	2,907	3,590
Grand Total (1984)	23,518	7,203	31,802	4,556	5,126	12,325	1,491	1,713	13,838	1,976	1,647
Grand Total (1983)	26,754	7,951	36,829	5,585	6,358	10,286	1,364	2,710	15,220	1,908	1,784
Grand Total (1982)	28,062	8,220	25,423	6,697	7,783	12,961	1,565	3,196	13,733	2,066	2,689

— Indicates less than 500 gallons.

1/ Single strength orange juice (SSOJ) is defined as 11.8° brix. One thousand (1,000) gallons of SSOJ is equal to 247.6 gallons of 42° brix concentrate or 0.718 metric tons of 65° brix concentrate. 2/ Mostly lemon juice. 3/ Containers of less than 32 oz. 4/ Containers greater than 32 oz. but less than 1 gallon. 5/ Containers of 1 gallon or more. 6/ Export data to Canada are not accurate because not all shipments are counted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

CANNED PEELED TOMATOES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(PRELIMINARY 1987/88, FORECAST 1988/89, METRIC TON NET WEIGHT)
(Includes wedged, diced, crushed, and other non-concentrated products, as well as whole peeled, except for Taiwan)

CROP YEAR 1/	DELIVERED TO CANNERS	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
France									
1985/86	60,600	19,150	45,200	44,700	109,050	1,400	83,224	24,426	109,050
1986/87	37,063	24,426	27,234	41,940	93,600	2,598	85,243	5,759	93,600
1987/88	51,513	5,759	42,024	65,800	113,583	1,400	92,900	19,283	113,583
1988/89	51,500	19,283	42,000	45,000	106,283	2,000	95,000	9,283	106,283
Greece									
1985/86	20,000	1,700	16,000	330	18,030	755	13,600	3,675	18,030
1986/87	20,000	3,675	16,000	200	19,875	2,000	14,000	3,875	19,875
1987/88	15,000	3,875	12,000	400	16,275	2,300	13,000	975	16,275
1988/89	18,000	975	14,500	200	15,675	1,800	13,000	875	15,675
Italy									
1985/86	1,145,000	400,000	900,000	0	1,300,000	478,000	450,000	372,000	1,300,000
1986/87	745,400	372,000	587,000	0	959,000	449,000	500,000	10,000	959,000
1987/88	1,240,000	10,000	976,000	0	986,000	486,000	500,000	0	986,000
1988/89	1,300,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	0	1,000,000
Spain									
1985/86	23,500	60,000	202,500	0	262,500	48,000	159,000	55,500	262,500
1986/87	141,200	55,500	116,200	100	171,800	48,700	123,100	0	171,800
1987/88	217,000	0	177,000	350	177,350	52,000	125,350	0	177,350
1988/89	271,000	0	226,000	500	226,500	60,000	160,000	6,500	226,500
Mediterranean Total									
1985/86	1,249,100	480,850	1,163,700	45,030	1,689,580	528,155	729,576	450,275	1,696,530
1986/87	943,663	455,601	746,434	42,240	1,244,275	502,298	722,343	19,634	1,244,275
1987/88	1,523,513	19,634	1,207,024	66,550	1,293,208	541,700	731,250	20,258	1,293,208
1988/89	1,640,500	20,258	1,282,500	45,700	1,348,458	563,800	768,000	16,658	1,348,458
Taiwan									
1985/86	9,786	724	7,175	0	7,899	6,912	50	937	7,899
1986/87	9,325	937	6,835	0	7,772	6,765	55	952	7,772
1987/88	8,960	952	6,568	0	7,520	6,970	55	495	7,520
1988/89	8,120	495	5,952	0	6,447	6,100	55	292	6,447

1/ Crop years begin in July, except August for France. The marketing year for Taiwan begins in the December preceding the first year indicated, e.g "Taiwan 1988/89" represents product packed beginning in December 1987.

June 1988 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

TOMATO PASTE: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons Net Weight, 28-30 Percent TSS Basis)
(1988/89 Forecasted, 1987/88 Preliminary)

CROP YEAR 1/	DELIVERED TO CANNERS	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
France									
1985/86	327,750	14,200	57,500	24,300	96,000	6,850	61,100	28,057	96,000
1986/87	186,512	28,057	36,049	27,684	91,790	8,538	69,128	14,124	91,790
1987/88	168,576	14,124	31,071	44,800	89,995	6,000	78,100	5,895	89,995
1988/89	235,000	5,895	43,300	45,000	94,195	6,000	80,000	8,195	94,195
Greece									
1985/86	1,370,000	80,050	228,400	0	308,450	174,450	24,000	110,000	308,450
1986/87	750,000	110,000	125,300	0	235,300	120,000	25,000	90,300	235,300
1987/88	840,000	90,300	140,400	0	230,700	178,700	24,000	28,000	230,700
1988/89	1,000,000	28,000	173,000	0	201,000	165,000	24,000	12,000	201,000
Italy									
1985/86	2,365,000	200,000	405,600	2,100	607,700	318,000	80,000	209,700	607,700
1986/87	1,600,000	209,700	265,000	1,895	476,595	235,000	80,000	161,595	476,595
1987/88	1,300,000	161,595	220,000	8,024	389,619	290,000	80,000	19,619	389,619
1988/89	1,700,000	19,619	290,000	4,000	313,619	230,000	80,000	3,619	313,619
Portugal									
1985/86	716,000	23,019	125,612	0	148,631	83,000	15,000	46,616	148,631
1986/87	547,490	46,616	97,618	0	144,234	98,003	15,000	31,231	144,234
1987/88	427,055	31,231	77,800	0	109,031	92,031	15,000	2,000	109,031
1988/89	630,000	2,000	116,981	0	118,981	101,000	15,000	2,981	118,981
Spain (May include some tomato powder expressed as paste equivalent)									
1985/86	459,000	17,900	74,600	0	92,500	42,400	30,100	20,000	92,500
1986/87	316,600	20,000	56,000	500	76,500	43,200	30,000	3,300	76,500
1987/88	332,000	3,300	57,000	10,000	70,300	40,000	30,300	0	70,300
1988/89	414,000	0	71,000	1,000	72,000	40,000	30,000	2,000	72,000
Turkey									
1985/86	1,100,000	17,900	155,000	4,600	177,500	77,000	45,000	55,636	177,500
1986/87	700,000	55,636	100,000	10,129	165,765	109,470	47,000	9,295	165,765
1987/88	900,000	9,295	140,000	14,712	164,007	103,577	49,430	11,000	164,007
1988/89	1,050,000	11,000	170,000	10,000	191,000	120,000	51,000	20,000	191,000
Mediterranean Total									
1985/86	6,337,750	353,069	1,046,712	31,000	1,430,781	701,700	255,200	470,009	1,430,781
1986/87	4,100,602	470,009	679,967	40,208	1,190,184	614,211	266,128	309,845	1,190,184
1987/88	3,967,631	309,845	666,271	77,536	1,053,652	710,308	276,830	66,514	1,053,652
1988/89	5,029,000	66,514	864,281	60,000	990,795	662,000	280,000	48,795	990,795
Taiwan									
1985/86	266,800	1,593	40,000	0	41,593	36,800	593	4,200	41,593
1986/87	242,395	4,200	36,340	0	40,540	33,350	620	6,570	40,540
1987/88	216,775	6,570	32,420	0	38,990	30,015	620	8,355	38,990
1988/89	200,100	8,355	29,926	0	38,281	29,900	620	7,761	38,281

1/ Crop years begin in July, except August for France. The marketing year for Taiwan begins in the December preceding the first year indicated, e.g. "Taiwan 1988/89" represents product packed beginning in December 1987.

June 1988 Horticultural and Tropical Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES........(JUL)	7,753	18,759	156,500	254,603	168,274
CANADA............	4,853	4,067	34,253	33,447	42,072
EC-TWELVE.........	1,054	2,060	10,937	27,805	11,581
UNITED KINGDOM...	920	1,842	8,052	15,621	8,694
NETHERLANDS......	.	88	1,606	9,249	1,608
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	175	213	13,311	29,540	13,498
SWEDEN...........	.	46	4,448	12,363	4,448
NORWAY...........	66	35	4,213	7,165	4,213
FINLAND..........	.	17	3,575	8,631	3,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	727	10,431	69,496	119,197	71,098
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	12	6,316	36,933	60,499	37,115
HONG KONG........	469	2,147	17,372	32,197	18,274
MID. EAST & N. AFR	101	318	14,456	27,174	14,456
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	20	11,975	17,342	11,975
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	40	222	1,619	8,828	1,619
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	674	1,383	10,869	14,066	12,036
COLOMBIA.........	12	.	2,931	4,470	2,931
MEXICO...........	646	1,338	1,464	3,310	2,589
PANAMA...........	.	.	2,465	2,496	2,465
BRAZIL...........	.	.	1,755	370	1,755
COSTA RICA.......	.	30	1,247	1,856	1,272
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	167	282	3,154	3,321	3,499
OTHER............	3	.	23	54	35
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	1,238	2,100	3,469	9,243	11,660
CANADA............	115	147	629	791	1,009
EC-TWELVE.........	626	1,229	908	5,859	5,422
FRANCE...........	532	823	601	3,437	3,757
UNITED KINGDOM...	23	211	154	1,298	1,084
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	314	20	700	370
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	497	411	1,912	1,890	4,811
JAPAN............	497	410	1,907	1,884	4,803
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	5
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	4	40
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	2
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	2,230	2,424	3,288	4,640	10,548
CANADA............	2,039	2,297	2,856	4,246	7,010
EC-TWELVE.........	92	28	186	130	632
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	26	8	65	75	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	58	83	136	150	2,761
JAPAN............	15	44	46	46	2,586
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	8	37	24	61
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	14	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	.	8	.	18
CHERRIES/SW&TT(MAY)	178	126	11,788	24,254	11,788
CANADA............	97	117	3,594	6,297	3,594
EC-TWELVE.........	1	7	1,820	2,791	1,820
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	7	1,664	1,689	1,664
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	316	723	316
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	80	3	6,028	14,357	6,028
JAPAN............	52	.	4,024	11,842	4,024
HONG KONG........	.	1	1,671	1,987	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	3	11	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	26	67	26
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	5	1
OTHER............	.	.	.	3	.
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	51,950	71,029	268,544	345,560	347,316
CANADA............	2,949	3,816	21,363	28,185	28,368
EC-TWELVE.........	17,921	23,807	93,334	121,680	101,680
FRANCE...........	12,398	11,048	54,630	54,509	59,198
NETHERLANDS......	2,960	4,156	20,016	21,818	22,544
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	257	345	2,430	2,030	2,843
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	30,823	43,015	150,860	193,591	213,860
JAPAN............	28,808	36,171	142,122	177,896	195,257
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	46	423	59	423
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	133	15	142
LEMONS........(AUG)	13,060	11,749	113,601	101,387	150,926
CANADA............	275	510	5,709	5,455	7,086
EC-TWELVE.........	414	404	2,734	2,433	3,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	27	248	212	303
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12,273	10,808	104,606	92,601	139,959
JAPAN............	11,702	10,035	97,298	84,499	129,911
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	98	.	305	687	577
LIMES.........(APR)	556	463	556	463	4,110
CANADA............	109	144	109	144	1,115
EC-TWELVE.........	13	84	13	84	857
FRANCE...........	8	37	8	37	489
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	.	.	146
UNITED KINGDOM...	5	45	5	45	146
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	14	.	14	50
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	430	221	430	221	2,077
MALAYSIA.........	308	.	308	.	872
HONG KONG........	79	.	79	.	743
JAPAN............	42	221	42	221	251
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	.	4	.	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	8

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGES.......(NOV)	43,065	40,309	198,108	167,598	396,542
CANADA............	11,501	9,877	68,725	63,666	110,808
EC-TWELVE.........	581	564	4,415	2,068	17,529
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	52	52	868	298	2,481
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	30,870	29,766	123,863	101,420	265,042
JAPAN............	16,673	16,486	45,478	43,702	121,299
HONG KONG........	9,506	8,606	56,938	37,948	103,917
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	90	.	112
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	41	46	119	124	457
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	20	.	23	14	107
OTHER............	.	3	5	9	5
GRAPES........(JUN)	1,446	2,361	100,185	106,570	102,075
CANADA............	1,328	2,209	54,910	60,333	56,665
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	3,591	5,826	3,605
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	.	2,078	2,094	2,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	28	33,677	32,277	33,681
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	12,416	10,454	12,416
HONG KONG........	.	.	10,056	[illegible],183	10,056
JAPAN............	.	23	4,318	4,700	4,318
SINGAPORE........	.	.	3,572	3,498	3,572
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	478	611	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	62	69	4,574	4,413	4,626
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	34	55	877	1,016	942
OTHER............	.	.	1	.	[illegible]
PEARS.........(JUL)	1,651	2,345	33,046	41,079	36,365
CANADA............	1,333	1,532	15,845	16,715	18,742
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	948	2,284	948
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	7,301	9,755	7,301
SWEDEN...........	.	.	6,490	8,919	6,490
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	25	.	716	1,999	781
MID. EAST & N. AFR	29	212	4,095	5,596	4,115
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	2,594	2,677	2,594
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	29	153	1,215	2,526	1,235
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	257	593	3,937	4,583	4,259
BRAZIL...........	.	.	1,915	607	1,915
MEXICO...........	257	585	1,423	2,909	1,744
PANAMA...........	.	.	536	725	536
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	[illegible]	204	148	220
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	47	306	530	1,050	34,747
CANADA............	28	198	419	442	11,544
EC-TWELVE.........	5	.	47	164	3,357
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	1,187
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	.	71	17,962
HONG KONG........	.	.	.	.	11,073
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	.	.	5,414
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	.	6	16	73
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	94	49	340	494
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	14	9	16	91
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	668	768	8,584	10,431	9,079
CANADA............	247	262	1,053	1,372	2,098
EC-TWELVE.........	139	.	2,781	2,312	2,781
NETHERLANDS......	126	.	1,974	1,395	1,974
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	332	395	332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	66	58	1,757	1,483	1,772
SWEDEN...........	.	.	642	603	642
FINLAND..........	26	41	437	568	437
AUSTRIA..........	26	.	370	203	370
SWITZERLAND......	14	.	299	78	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	217	447	2,297	5,157	2,313
JAPAN............	204	381	2,000	3,777	2,015
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	88	94	107
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	8	4	[illegible]
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	8	.
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	35	112	241	671	277
CANADA............	.	.	32	73	50
EC-TWELVE.........	17	48	39	103	39
NETHERLANDS......	.	2	21	48	21
SPAIN............	16	.	16	.	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	.	18	30	18
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	53	91	296	108
HONG KONG........	.	.	44	41	62
JAPAN............	.	24	27	197	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	12	55	147	55
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	35	59	35
QATAR............	11	10	12	36	12
KUWAIT...........	.	.	8	36	8
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	4	5	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	2	17	2
CHERRIES/MARAC(JUL)	300	103	2,150	1,834	2,569
CANADA............	.	.	111	93	114
EC-TWELVE.........	30	.	97	172	114
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	9	38	73	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	256	83	1,680	1,306	2,040
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	121	42	668	563	807
HONG KONG........	49	13	381	302	481
SINGAPORE........	29	.	241	106	264
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	36	.	159	107	241

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES, MAR (CONT)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	46	44	47
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	6	3	79	91	94
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	7	98	55	105
CHERRIES, SW&TT (JUL)	422	367	2,675	4,364	4,009
CANADA............	191	212	1,094	1,469	2,018
EC-TWELVE.........	9	44	93	1,293	145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	.	46	101	52
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	200	101	1,298	1,445	1,627
JAPAN............	99	52	571	528	730
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	75	36	493	491	595
SINGAPORE........	26	9	159	292	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	7	123	36	142
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	14	15	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	4	7	5	9
PEACHES.......(JUN)	1,379	1,714	14,133	16,295	15,992
CANADA............	101	138	2,336	2,221	2,427
EC-TWELVE.........	18	19	331	145	331
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	32	38	516	369	547
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,118	1,445	9,605	12,393	11,224
JAPAN............	937	1,133	7,281	8,357	8,690
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	112	167	1,320	2,528	1,443
MID. EAST & N. AFR	87	14	489	333	520
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	15	26	643	701	719
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	8	34	182	134	191
OTHER.............	.	.	33	.	33
PEARS.........(JUN)	187	88	1,277	972	1,351
CANADA............	23	15	64	155	81
EC-TWELVE.........	39	.	159	36	159
UNITED KINGDOM...	39	.	86	1	86
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	70	35	70
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	9	2	415	118	415
SWEDEN...........	.	2	216	18	216
NORWAY...........	9	.	180	101	180
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	92	21	330	393	357
JAPAN............	34	4	130	195	146
MARSHALL ISLANDS	46	.	46	29	46
PHILIPPINES......	2	.	37	3	37
SINGAPORE........	3	.	34	51	36
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	44	106	169	119
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	123	53	125
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	7	79	48	95
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	623	502	2,225	3,506	7,234
CANADA............	428	284	1,436	1,713	4,662
EC-TWELVE.........	38	149	312	1,171	1,350
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	107	69	213	478
NETHERLANDS......	38	27	188	338	478
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	30	32	154
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	25	192	287	532
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	93	25	143	269	394
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	17	4	24	25
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	15	.	37	13	100
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	31	2	39	30	106
OTHER.............	.	.	64	.	64
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	2,100	1,738	17,488	22,531	18,910
CANADA............	521	660	3,683	6,214	4,276
EC-TWELVE.........	15	.	741	378	741
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	50	53	920	913	1,105
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,097	901	8,530	11,950	9,016
JAPAN............	627	478	3,100	4,462	3,314
HONG KONG........	302	84	2,555	3,318	2,637
PHILIPPINES......	29	59	1,095	1,425	1,095
SINGAPORE........	63	98	867	1,623	913
MID. EAST & N. AFR	264	43	1,236	1,008	1,242
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	94	40	1,456	1,411	1,560
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	60	42	843	657	890
OTHER.............	.	.	79	.	79
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	4,297	9,549	60,936	76,174	80,516
CANADA............	230	301	2,303	3,191	3,105
EC-TWELVE.........	2,373	3,649	24,401	33,650	34,309
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,173	1,328	9,089	15,062	14,590
GERMANY, FED. REP	408	975	5,816	7,662	7,696
DENMARK..........	295	531	4,278	5,238	5,494
NETHERLANDS......	378	600	3,252	3,682	3,740
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	631	708	6,289	7,962	10,131
SWEDEN...........	348	464	3,894	3,872	4,831
NORWAY...........	127	73	1,873	1,596	2,273
FINLAND..........	49	87	1,880	1,924	2,263
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	961	4,822	22,485	27,669	29,254
JAPAN............	419	4,131	13,971	18,936	19,249
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	124	251	2,822	2,474	3,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	37	992	2,012	1,068
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	38	4	2,056	1,364	2,171
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	45	28	410	309	478
OTHER.............	.	.	.	17	.

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
PRUNES........(AUG)	5,082	4,872	44,129	48,096	54,427
CANADA............	106	454	2,282	2,709	3,136
EC-TWELVE.........	2,868	2,434	22,602	23,405	27,527
GERMANY, FED. REP	690	923	5,625	7,418	7,506
ITALY............	740	564	6,177	7,295	7,097
UNITED KINGDOM...	461	359	2,408	2,441	3,243
NETHERLANDS......	477	69	2,497	1,145	2,821
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	572	452	6,123	6,420	7,626
SWEDEN...........	238	249	2,372	2,711	2,963
FINLAND..........	68	27	1,919	1,938	2,209
NORWAY...........	133	80	1,184	1,110	1,492
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,487	1,352	9,841	11,065	12,424
JAPAN............	1,226	909	7,193	7,803	9,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	17	1,201	1,705	1,326
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	26	162	1,781	2,464	2,061
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	1	284	328	312
OTHER.............	.	.	14	1	14
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	406	257	948	832	2,009
CANADA............	3	4	26	33	71
EC-TWELVE.........	201	114	355	369	622
FRANCE...........	40	56	182	305	403
GERMANY, FED. REP	155	.	155	.	155
ITALY............	5	54	18	60	63
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	6	7	13	12
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	136	118	271	298	790
JAPAN............	114	103	216	154	629
HONG KONG........	8	2	16	41	81
MID. EAST & N. AFR	60	12	262	95	457
SAUDI ARABIA.....	24	6	107	35	209
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	22	4	60	43	114
OMAN.............	4	1	61	4	78
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	.	16	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	4	25	8	57
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	599	536	2,136	3,097	4,405
CANADA............	133	2	432	67	618
EC-TWELVE.........	220	215	700	1,095	1,424
FRANCE...........	220	173	681	1,037	1,332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	42	7	46	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	57	177	197	1,264	634
JAPAN............	17	43	86	455	200
HONG KONG........	12	12	31	382	157
SINGAPORE........	.	77	29	203	110
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	2	38	9	83	83
MID. EAST & N. AFR	134	31	652	323	1,330
SAUDI ARABIA.....	38	3	173	89	503
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	48	18	249	95	370
OMAN.............	23	10	123	32	200
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	3	3	7	23
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	35	56	119	278	332
OTHER.............	15	11	26	17	32
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	428	491	1,315	1,412	2,845
CANADA............	65	53	261	274	557
EC-TWELVE.........	38	62	103	269	281
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	3	24	73	44
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	309	347	887	769	1,907
JAPAN............	301	328	868	713	1,876
MID. EAST & N. AFR	13	25	25	25	39
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	13	1	14
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	2	1	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	1,164	1,383	5,040	5,349	12,111
CANADA............	408	329	2,305	2,198	5,250
EC-TWELVE.........	274	630	1,084	1,551	3,116
GERMANY, FED. REP	82	77	540	264	1,146
NETHERLANDS......	116	285	169	673	834
UNITED KINGDOM...	5	193	183	328	616
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	165	66	475	457	1,141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	243	336	805	944	1,805
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	58	19	219	181	533
HONG KONG........	42	57	153	166	396
NEW ZEALAND......	60	.	179	11	294
JAPAN............	51	176	128	331	289
MID. EAST & N. AFR	44	15	206	117	323
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	21	4	113	53	361
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	3	47	30	110
OTHER.............	5	.	5	.	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	174	357	625	768	1,867
CANADA............	107	.	415	161	1,119
EC-TWELVE.........	.	58	22	137	140
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	17	24	21	188
SWITZERLAND......	.	17	24	17	184
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	41	193	121	339	355
JAPAN............	21	193	38	329	172
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	10	.	34	3	116
HONG KONG........	10	.	43	7	61
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	85	.	97	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	26	4	43	13	65
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	221	506	1,415	1,596	3,708

U.S. EXPORTS

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
CANADA	4	7	35	49	160
EC-TWELVE	54	31	402	212	711
GERMANY, FED. REP	48	.	197	71	384
DENMARK	.	.	129	8	190
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	47	32	237	194	383
SWITZERLAND	41	.	129	62	175
SWEDEN	6	13	71	100	131
NORWAY	.	19	37	32	72
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	91	135	637	738	1,803
MALAYSIA	15	15	192	141	504
HONG KONG	48	25	165	113	441
SINGAPORE	7	3	103	144	308
JAPAN	7	.	67	90	267
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	263	.	301	377
SAUDI ARABIA	.	20	.	20	358
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	19	5	26	12
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	19	84	73	247
OTHER	15	.	15	1	15
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	3,810	4,030	6,260	9,338	9,320
CANADA	1,354	1,277	1,622	1,683	3,865
EC-TWELVE	246	427	681	1,272	1,017
UNITED KINGDOM...	97	216	254	471	503
ITALY	149	176	413	703	493
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	170	184	320	621	377
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,258	2,142	2,851	5,742	3,034
JAPAN	1,211	2,086	2,776	5,637	2,841
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	.	2	.	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	779	.	782	17	1,020
MEXICO	779	.	782	17	1,020
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	3
OTHER	.	.	1	.	1
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	10,545	10,608	74,628	134,782	113,115
CANADA	9,168	9,530	67,504	128,203	95,836
EC-TWELVE	328	218	1,875	1,510	2,317
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	75	191	75
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	964	805	3,935	3,532	12,768
HONG KONG	897	784	3,491	3,230	11,632
MID. EAST & N. AFR	27	.	405	46	612
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	33	176	180
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	59	55	801	1,118	1,328
OTHER	.	.	.	6	.
ONION.........(OCT)	4,280	3,984	43,884	64,001	76,536
CANADA	4,100	3,219	29,374	27,802	54,140
EC-TWELVE	20	41	601	788	1,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	538	.	611	252
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	128	61	12,072	29,722	16,199
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	4,283	6,103	5,602
JAPAN	20	61	4,157	19,142	4,290
HONG KONG	39	.	2,576	3,369	4,113
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	141	106	150
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	23	.	1,376	3,944	3,881
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	9	125	270	982	838
OTHER	.	.	50	45	77
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	3,632	2,966	11,274	10,525	44,023
CANADA	3,506	2,900	9,787	9,080	41,404
EC-TWELVE	.	.	54	.	54
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	14	19	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	52	198	324	351
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	.	63	.	63
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	58	9	871	552	1,422
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	20	5	282	540	698
OTHER	.	.	4	10	17
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	2,219	1,906	4,861	3,514	5,675
CANADA	2,219	1,896	4,342	3,109	5,144
EC-TWELVE	.	.	.	18	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	10	22	141	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	151	82	151
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	346	165	358
TOMATOES......(OCT)	5,823	6,581	36,313	42,463	63,503
CANADA	5,804	6,334	35,836	41,218	61,069
EC-TWELVE	10	.	64	62	68
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	6	.	93	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	234	242	869	2,041
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	21	39	70
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	7	150	171	252
OTHER	.	.	.	13	4
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	9,028	8,190	62,511	73,895	82,982
CANADA	102	53	642	472	932
EC-TWELVE	2,861	1,923	22,566	21,053	29,052
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,037	931	10,763	10,235	13,645
UNITED KINGDOM...	924	505	5,999	5,134	8,209
FRANCE	349	229	3,719	3,327	4,287
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,246	474	6,664	4,962	8,425

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SWITZERLAND	726	186	4,050	2,746	4,829
SWEDEN	335	124	1,787	1,494	2,500
NORWAY	167	130	659	525	906
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,635	5,408	30,569	44,781	41,898
JAPAN	3,413	3,745	23,390	32,387	31,798
MID. EAST & N. AFR	38	43	353	442	493
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	85	138	1,098	1,421	1,416
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	61	115	611	724	758
OTHER	.	34	8	40	[illegible]
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	322	486	2,974	4,358	3,443
CANADA	124	115	1,061	1,050	1,221
EC-TWELVE	.	14	88	87	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	3	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	142	314	1,167	2,344	1,402
JAPAN	48	233	478	1,671	604
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	36	30	298	240	324
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	5	225	219	228
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	18	33	209	258	224
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	39	4	219	400	267
OTHER	.	.	1	.	1
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	194	320	4,313	3,137	4,809
CANADA	54	164	1,712	2,041	2,045
EC-TWELVE	17	.	155	26	201
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	51	145	1,952	670	2,063
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	95	1,532	161	1,532
JAPAN	13	39	227	321	261
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	.	201	39	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	0	27	22	27
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	54	11	210	339	252
OTHER	.	.	15	.	15
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN/SWEET/FRZ(JUL)	4,079	4,398	31,956	38,769	38,569
CANADA	346	289	1,326	2,674	2,004
EC-TWELVE	535	757	3,798	3,233	4,335
UNITED KINGDOM...	271	616	3,080	2,125	3,459
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	139	160	824	985	921
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,877	3,127	25,372	30,985	30,559
JAPAN	2,536	2,614	21,816	26,165	26,288
AUSTRALIA	242	386	3,151	3,572	3,749
MID. EAST & N. AFR	127	41	271	679	321
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	5	103	63	129
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	34	18	261	150	299
FR. FRIES/FRZ.(JUL)	6,994	9,719	70,847	88,499	85,888
CANADA	49	41	787	300	839
EC-TWELVE	.	12	23	551	23
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	101	.	101
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,774	9,423	68,410	85,513	83,074
JAPAN	5,802	8,006	59,400	72,590	72,041
MID. EAST & N. AFR	164	137	727	1,197	1,006
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	5	87	37	87
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	102	699	901	745
OTHER	.	.	14	.	14
GARLIC/DRD/DEH(JAN)	335	322	1,017	1,320	3,345
CANADA	174	86	432	438	1,248
EC-TWELVE	84	124	246	531	1,014
UNITED KINGDOM...	35	62	121	272	421
GERMANY, FED. REP	36	32	71	154	341
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	43	21	88	66	232
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	53	106	157	473
AUSTRALIA	11	53	49	107	248
JAPAN	8	.	41	27	102
OTHER PACIFIC IS.	.	.	.	20	96
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	8	20	29	66
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	29	107	83	253
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	5	2	35
OTHER	5	.	13	16	24
ONIONS/DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,977	1,476	5,848	6,624	18,193
CANADA	198	175	728	697	1,979
EC-TWELVE	848	822	2,663	3,028	7,415
UNITED KINGDOM...	203	210	875	970	2,770
GERMANY, FED. REP	387	332	1,007	1,123	2,602
NETHERLANDS	57	60	219	256	760
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	330	141	851	751	2,057
SWITZERLAND	164	28	355	259	713
SWEDEN	64	64	222	265	630
NORWAY	41	25	136	97	382
FINLAND	55	18	132	123	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	514	328	1,415	2,029	6,195
JAPAN	347	216	965	1,609	4,535
AUSTRALIA	117	77	333	315	1,290
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	.	5	16	50
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	25	.	101	31	275
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	22	9	50	56	99
OTHER	35	.	35	16	122
POTATO/FLAKES.(OCT)	1,523	2,239	11,565	12,608	19,874
CANADA	24	80	511	324	723
EC-TWELVE	326	377	1,598	2,274	2,545
FRANCE	128	.	891	.	1,001

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON,AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO,FLAKE (CONT)					
NETHERLANDS......	72	.	327	329	619
UNITED KINGDOM...	74	340	184	1,685	528
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	35	107	221	338	383
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,056	1,639	8,850	8,938	15,587
JAPAN............	919	1,408	7,855	7,629	13,882
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	.	41	118	94
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	73	.	308	433	505
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	19	3	19
OTHER............	.	36	18	181	18
POTATO,DRD/DEH(OCT)	258	627	2,853	3,131	5,283
CANADA...........	158	409	2,139	2,154	4,258
EC-TWELVE.........	1	.	164	56	187
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	21	56	63	57
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	53	189	303	685	562
JAPAN............	40	183	212	559	310
SINGAPORE........	5	.	30	29	89
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	108	70	111
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	20	.	42	72	65
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	5	39	20	42
OTHER............	1	4	1	11	1
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	112	262	2,316	5,268	3,084
CANADA...........	.	62	438	485	490
EC-TWELVE.........	.	25	9	1,107	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	41	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	13	147	736	229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	40	185	1,104	205
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	30	10	300	355	348
MEXICO...........	30	10	286	205	330
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	7	28	7
OTHER............	80	112	1,231	1,414	1,760
INDIA............	80	112	1,231	1,414	1,760
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	2	51	272	613	662
CANADA...........	.	.	137	133	140
EC-TWELVE.........	.	26	59	302	347
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	20	176
NETHERLANDS......	.	24	10	55	57
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	2	19	44	54
ITALY............	.	.	29	79	48
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	23	43	80
SWITZERLAND......	.	.	17	41	62
SWEDEN...........	.	.	6	.	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	9	42	44	63
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	15	1
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	16	10	75	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	.
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	844	409	44,191	50,353	45,420
CANADA...........	74	87	1,791	1,799	2,137
EC-TWELVE.........	94	26	33,418	41,336	33,450
GERMANY, FED. REP	19	17	11,586	10,183	11,618
SPAIN............	20	.	8,909	13,848	8,909
NETHERLANDS......	7	.	6,267	9,317	6,267
ITALY............	.	.	4,441	5,362	4,441
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1,560	1,122	1,573
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	452	70	1,582	2,580	1,680
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	392	293	402
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	224	226	5,376	3,180	6,106
MEXICO...........	224	226	3,568	2,851	4,295
BRAZIL...........	.	.	1,369	43	1,369
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	53	43	53
OTHER............	.	.	19	.	19
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	208	103	884	1,398	2,002
CANADA...........	1	5	21	8	25
EC-TWELVE.........	21	11	151	307	466
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	11	1	234	282
GERMANY, FED. REP	20	.	75	41	86
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	54	52	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	148	85	543	948	1,302
CHINA (MAINLAND).	74	20	305	352	668
HONG KONG........	57	20	184	257	516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	15	43	15
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	2	12	13	18
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	37	.	37	1	37
OTHER............	1	.	51	26	72
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JUL)	1,924	6,827	54,261	110,858	62,054
CANADA...........	218	150	4,152	2,389	4,646
EC-TWELVE.........	764	4,073	23,946	66,678	28,089
GERMANY, FED. REP	256	2,228	11,346	36,758	13,648
FRANCE...........	225	465	4,688	8,771	5,147
UNITED KINGDOM...	156	307	3,365	6,295	4,151
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	303	927	6,657	10,109	7,072
SWEDEN...........	238	361	2,726	3,782	3,039
SWITZERLAND......	32	481	1,964	3,074	2,018
NORWAY...........	3	24	1,157	2,508	1,174
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	527	1,430	14,807	15,479	15,712
JAPAN............	368	1,082	11,773	11,533	12,394
MID. EAST & N. AFR	30	178	1,617	4,610	1,848
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	36	516	942	558
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	.	35	37	35
OTHER............	77	33	2,531	10,614	4,094
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	52	80	531	699	964
CANADA...........	17	40	315	268	626
EC-TWELVE.........	28	22	152	257	244
UNITED KINGDOM...	10	22	40	104	81
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	19	.	62	18	62
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	29	13	47
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	14	100	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	12	35	58	37
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	.	10	83	32
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	3	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	5	6	19	29	22
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	1	1
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	539	417	8,194	6,791	8,876
CANADA...........	31	58	759	910	851
EC-TWELVE.........	122	52	3,850	2,769	4,099
SPAIN............	1	18	1,701	548	1,730
GERMANY, FED. REP	29	10	895	1,096	1,089
ITALY............	83	.	850	128	850
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	28	258	427	281
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	386	268	2,800	1,906	3,082
JAPAN............	276	132	1,679	620	1,770
AUSTRALIA........	94	91	758	685	875
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	15	42	285	483	327
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	11	335	615	352
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	143	138	145
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	40	12	55
OTHER............	.	.	10	14	11
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	25	27	227	562	431
CANADA...........	.	.	16	13	18
EC-TWELVE.........	.	14	41	81	82
FRANCE...........	.	14	37	47	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	13	52	224	70
JAPAN............	2	13	9	96	22
HONG KONG........	.	.	20	37	20
AUSTRALIA........	.	.	15	.	17
SINGAPORE........	.	.	7	.	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	180	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	23	.	118	59	232
MEXICO...........	23	.	114	56	223
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	0
OTHER............	.	.	.	2	26
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	1,000	2,223	23,306	27,490	26,256
CANADA...........	74	52	1,220	973	1,349
EC-TWELVE.........	340	1,255	11,646	17,305	12,968
GERMANY, FED. REP	57	583	4,337	8,447	4,821
UNITED KINGDOM...	118	275	3,193	2,352	3,394
FRANCE...........	96	237	2,872	3,405	3,292
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	100	183	2,423	2,167	2,527
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	467	679	7,279	5,590	8,610
JAPAN............	385	526	6,338	4,102	7,460
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	33	656	1,223	705
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	0	5	44	141	45
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	11	18	11
OTHER............	.	17	27	73	41
HOPS					
HOPS..........(SEP)	225	186	1,197	2,183	1,806
CANADA...........	1	25	262	182	268
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	5	78	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	307	246	354
JAPAN............	.	.	307	207	307
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	219	155	569	1,571	1,085
BRAZIL...........	76	155	255	1,415	550
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	70	.	215
ARGENTINA........	.	.	98	28	140
MEXICO...........	136	.	136	44	136
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	5	33	99	39
OTHER............	.	1	21	7	49
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	158	135	1,675	2,288	2,200
CANADA...........	1	.	57	72	63
EC-TWELVE.........	15	5	229	259	254
NETHERLANDS......	.	5	100	111	113
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	78	57	82
UNITED KINGDOM...	15	.	23	27	30
IRELAND..........	.	.	27	55	27
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	15	2	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29	71	83	197	130
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	112	54	1,199	1,542	1,550
MEXICO...........	57	.	664	771	698
BRAZIL...........	10	2	142	126	317
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	2	14	54	27
OTHER............	.	3	78	163	161
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	1,074	1,170	2,891	4,720	11,080

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
GRAPE WINES. (CONT)					
CANADA............	361	307	866	1,352	3,275
EC-TWELVE.........	341	384	825	1,237	2,995
UNITED KINGDOM...	136	188	453	672	1,857
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	48	40	99	170	355
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	77	58	147	493	674
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	195	339	704	1,252	2,955
JAPAN.............	132	234	402	954	1,879
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	44	17	170	39	539
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	1	3	1	11
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	22	13	66	69	294
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	74	66	273	303	841
OTHER.............	2	1	7	13	37
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	101	15	254	157	473
CANADA............	1	8	36	18	67
EC-TWELVE.........	72	4	132	61	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	16	.	63	21	118
FRANCE............	54	1	54	6	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	6	14	13
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	28	2	72	56	127
JAPAN.............	22	1	59	46	98
HONG KONG........	4	1	5	6	18
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	.	5	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	0	8	3	32
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	0
OTHER.............	.	.	0	0	1
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	94	208	662	967	1,379
CANADA............	5	13	33	46	50
EC-TWELVE.........	16	63	154	205	420
GERMANY, FED. REP	12	6	46	63	184
NETHERLANDS......	.	20	20	33	90
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	2	31	26	49
FRANCE............	.	.	28	36	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	65	83	72	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	50	67	247	466	493
JAPAN.............	34	63	128	348	313
HONG KONG........	11	0	94	34	105
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	0	0	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	22	.	126	152	291
MEXICO............	21	.	101	97	263
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	1	1	2
OTHER.............	1	.	18	26	31

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	94	68	761	718	1,194
CANADA............	2	8	17	28	46
EC-TWELVE.........	65	23	341	319	522
UNITED KINGDOM...	35	8	133	143	223
GERMANY, FED. REP	9	8	78	57	112
FRANCE............	6	3	41	46	62
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	1	32	20	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	20	285	269	400
JAPAN.............	3	1	210	169	241
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	8	9	46	40	84
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	4	5	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	11	12	66	65	146
MEXICO............	6	8	29	41	59
VENEZUELA........	0	.	12	4	28
BRAZIL............	2	1	10	3	21
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	0	3	0	3
OTHER.............	3	4	14	12	33
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	32	29	201	244	348
CANADA............	2	3	10	7	19
EC-TWELVE.........	18	12	121	133	180
UNITED KINGDOM...	9	6	43	51	62
FRANCE............	6	0	34	26	47
ITALY.............	1	0	13	24	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	2	1	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	6	39	55	69
JAPAN.............	2	1	26	36	39
HONG KONG........	.	1	5	6	15
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	2	4	5	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	1	1	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	6	21	43	53
MEXICO............	4	5	16	21	40
BRAZIL............	.	1	3	8	5
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	0	.
OTHER.............	2	1	7	4	21

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	26,514	15,572	90,513	74,213	139,253
CHILE..........	17,930	9,025	31,011	21,809	43,315
CANADA.........	4,063	2,219	32,666	36,287	38,929
NEW ZEALAND....	4,479	4,328	11,500	10,157	35,599
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	7,280	.	7,280
FRANCE.........	.	.	7,239	31	7,239
BANANAS.....(JAN)	259,641	253,552	1,018,985	1,012,434	2,940,544
ECUADOR........	64,156	65,326	279,854	271,685	719,975
HONDURAS.......	46,239	57,368	177,816	198,980	586,272
COSTA RICA.....	57,675	49,138	204,226	198,906	551,167
COLOMBIA.......	47,368	45,096	176,588	168,065	492,308
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	51	102	335	613	11,862
CANADA.........	.	.	.	.	11,330
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	4,185	3,127	9,006	10,367	15,045
MEXICO.........	4,185	3,077	8,720	9,976	13,508
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	.	300	1,760	4,895	1,818
BAHAMAS........	.	300	1,470	4,780	1,470
LEMONS......(AUG)	1,473	232	7,988	3,416	9,749
BAHAMAS........	.	.	4,605	981	4,605
SPAIN..........	1,430	232	2,290	1,005	3,466
CHILE..........	.	.	1,035	1,404	1,535
LIMES.......(APR)	1,895	3,415	1,895	3,415	34,109
MEXICO.........	1,624	3,197	1,624	3,197	32,439
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	.	.	13,028	13,862	14,256
MEXICO.........	.	.	7,106	12,378	8,191
SPAIN..........	.	.	4,431	57	4,562
ORANGES.....(NOV)	2,877	2,982	17,080	18,812	20,148
MEXICO.........	1,914	1,403	9,545	7,419	10,403
ISRAEL.........	319	37	3,654	1,778	3,758
DOMINICAN REPUB	333	622	691	1,066	2,195
SPAIN..........	.	.	2,036	6,813	2,038
GRAPES......(JUN)	41,542	51,297	233,571	294,397	238,540
CHILE..........	41,542	51,261	206,143	258,997	210,579
MANGOES.....(JAN)	3,130	2,912	4,687	3,540	51,996
MEXICO.........	650	1,583	802	1,583	42,614
HAITI..........	2,476	1,324	3,751	1,946	8,780
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	30,743	36,798	132,952	162,750	132,952
MEXICO.........	24,529	24,676	103,743	123,539	103,743
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	15,409	14,687	71,261	71,468	71,261
MEXICO.........	7,432	6,246	33,425	39,443	33,425
GUATEMALA......	4,297	3,251	9,774	8,279	9,774
WATERMELONS.(APR)	17,034	27,505	17,034	27,505	136,532
MEXICO.........	16,454	26,673	16,454	26,673	133,368
PEARS.......(JUL)	5,488	3,284	23,857	23,547	31,707
CHILE..........	3,706	2,380	14,281	15,432	14,797
ARGENTINA......	.	.	1,529	2,105	6,336
AUSTRALIA......	1,150	54	3,210	54	5,613
JAPAN..........	.	.	3,269	3,906	3,269
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	11,123	8,258	28,847	30,892	80,947
COSTA RICA.....	3,719	4,356	10,727	14,279	34,922

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
HONDURAS.......	5,246	2,445	12,885	11,804	31,023
DOMINICAN REPUB	1,687	1,102	3,900	3,050	11,227
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	39	34	100	192	17,530
NEW ZEALAND....	13	34	70	158	17,128
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	207	111	4,597	3,325	4,803
SPAIN..........	86	18	3,141	842	3,285
GREECE.........	25	.	576	113	616
MANDARINS...(JAN)	5,158	4,939	19,965	17,324	49,621
SPAIN..........	3,063	2,366	11,917	8,393	27,523
KOREA, REPUBLIC	793	1,278	3,243	4,774	9,129
CHINA (MAINLAND	613	640	1,631	1,581	5,745
JAPAN..........	345	593	2,229	2,391	5,634
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	6,567	5,397	38,710	38,617	78,674
SPAIN..........	6,012	4,679	34,727	33,939	69,419
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	568	425	1,844	2,270	5,153
SPAIN..........	458	180	462	1,139	2,934
GREECE.........	93	245	1,287	1,085	2,025
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	503	850	3,601	5,093	8,253
SPAIN..........	372	740	2,704	3,461	4,520
MEXICO.........	.	.	80	900	2,399
GREECE.........	95	88	579	523	911
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	59	50	282	340	769
GREECE.........	59	24	229	280	515
SPAIN..........	.	.	26	10	175
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	279	168	1,618	2,870	3,615
SPAIN..........	238	133	1,412	2,578	3,176
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	4,946	3,435	30,327	26,703	59,075
SPAIN..........	4,876	3,403	29,761	26,254	58,023
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	211	470	1,038	1,342	1,809
GREECE.........	109	117	527	629	959
SPAIN..........	68	223	363	496	591
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,599	3,311	15,753	21,938	17,306
GREECE.........	273	1,474	7,782	12,098	8,147
CHILE..........	961	1,278	3,477	3,143	4,386
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	1,754	.	1,754
PEARS.......(JUN)	35	2	2,266	455	2,478
SPAIN..........	19	.	751	190	772
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	497	.	497
AUSTRALIA......	15	.	385	45	484
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	21,067	23,050	79,685	86,173	239,858
THAILAND.......	10,443	15,103	33,491	48,422	103,118
PHILIPPINES....	8,073	5,856	36,419	28,425	100,913
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,491	1,439	13,549	12,711	15,127
MEXICO.........	1,068	991	8,427	10,417	9,631
AUSTRALIA......	13	0	1,812	144	1,827

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	1,182	273	7,436	3,400	8,360
TURKEY..........	957	145	6,429	2,887	7,092
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	50	37	899	562	975
IRAN...........	35	-	731	251	731
CHINA (MAINLAND	-	16	116	132	150
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	76	592	1,142	3,190	2,026
IRAN..........	69	-	719	673	719
TUNISIA........	-	-	-	-	531
PAKISTAN.......	-	426	208	1,506	441
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	-	-	2,623	2,566	2,649
GREECE.........	-	-	2,209	1,940	2,214
TURKEY.........	-	-	314	392	333
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	21	301	5,543	7,478	5,584
MEXICO.........	-	301	5,101	7,060	5,140
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	397	359	1,775	4,183	2,418
SPAIN..........	111	212	1,118	2,741	1,173
TURKEY.........	122	147	385	1,443	754
GREECE.........	163	-	236	0	454
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,884	1,121	26,630	20,421	33,330
GERMANY, FED. R	608	231	7,065	3,272	8,108
AUSTRIA........	676	161	4,473	2,127	5,231
ARGENTINA......	169	3	2,678	6,108	5,113
BELGIUM LUXEMBO	344	21	2,949	666	3,572
HUNGARY........	423	234	1,372	2,282	1,841
FCOJ.........(DEC)	22,669	18,898	173,211	127,328	395,520
BRAZIL.........	16,153	13,222	153,353	109,763	359,179
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	474	1,625	2,734	8,559	20,078
ARGENTINA......	232	522	1,349	4,340	9,874
BRAZIL.........	140	798	596	2,753	6,313
CANADA.........	102	208	740	1,135	3,037
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	287	3,067	7,714	11,993	26,752
PHILIPPINES....	269	2,412	7,582	9,388	26,048
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	4,667	6,384	17,775	20,187	47,092
PHILIPPINES....	2,110	2,996	9,711	9,399	20,814
THAILAND.......	2,215	2,995	5,142	7,972	16,699
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	573	317	1,866	1,566	7,345
CANADA.........	412	258	1,363	1,451	6,841
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	285	98	2,193	673	2,838
YUGOSLAVIA.....	75	17	742	283	1,142
NEW ZEALAND....	172	29	811	61	927
CHILE..........	-	52	338	312	357
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	6,902	5,335	25,225	13,512	35,926
MEXICO.........	6,092	4,603	21,411	11,269	30,260
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	1,595	835	11,525	11,379	13,146
MEXICO.........	1,533	774	10,262	10,688	11,162
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	356	277	6,905	8,834	10,511
CANADA.........	239	181	6,439	8,501	9,130
NETHERLANDS....	117	-	279	-	1,172
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	787	1,315	30,539	44,041	42,776
CANADA.........	4	681	27,030	35,412	36,986
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	686	529	4,491	5,613	6,447
MEXICO.........	629	523	3,400	4,920	3,450
CANADA.........	-	1	799	532	2,453
CELERY......(OCT)	499	2,054	5,771	9,522	11,360
MEXICO.........	355	1,899	4,019	7,035	4,276
CANADA.........	-	-	424	973	3,800
GUATEMALA......	125	155	1,239	1,476	3,161
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	29,237	14,783	179,522	205,284	190,983
MEXICO.........	28,613	14,331	174,069	197,823	183,098
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	1,546	2,769	11,853	16,937	13,098
MEXICO.........	1,522	2,762	11,751	16,655	12,955
GARLIC......(OCT)	3,179	2,958	8,290	7,851	17,945
MEXICO.........	2,305	2,466	3,774	3,561	12,012
ARGENTINA......	719	406	2,197	3,133	2,306
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	157	201	4,281	16,273	6,504
MEXICO.........	148	161	4,081	15,733	4,081
CANADA.........	8	6	115	161	2,265
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	556	927	3,784	6,011	24,094
MEXICO.........	378	807	2,937	5,352	21,864
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	49,215	38,705	131,872	162,048	159,900
MEXICO.........	40,861	35,805	113,454	139,516	136,123
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	15,278	10,520	86,835	101,874	112,781
MEXICO.........	14,444	9,923	81,492	96,663	101,371
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	11,689	16,835	24,673	39,314	27,505
CANADA.........	11,689	16,835	24,615	39,290	27,226
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	22,621	19,140	136,407	124,329	182,522
CANADA.........	22,621	19,081	136,251	124,189	181,891
SQUASH......(OCT)	8,711	6,655	61,083	54,896	68,784
MEXICO.........	8,461	6,349	59,992	52,931	66,939
TOMATOES....(OCT)	70,028	46,773	340,800	262,155	441,327
MEXICO.........	67,951	45,052	333,156	257,328	430,982
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	717	291	10,454	11,567	13,442

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1987	APRIL 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
MEXICO.........	711	280	8,486	9,480	11,407
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	674	417	8,092	6,637	9,462
SPAIN..........	674	400	8,036	6,527	9,378
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	5,616	4,642	37,818	32,206	50,665
PORTUGAL.......	851	263	11,301	4,377	11,955
MEXICO.........	2,045	2,508	4,011	9,589	11,336
ISRAEL.........	216	85	6,405	3,611	6,846
TURKEY.........	615	4	4,711	1,622	5,478
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	842	701	8,193	5,922	9,438
ISRAEL.........	402	74	3,637	2,172	4,175
ITALY..........	360	595	1,936	2,169	2,108
SPAIN..........	7	15	1,761	464	1,975
TOMATOES....(JUL)	5,238	6,982	64,455	69,867	77,593
ITALY..........	2,886	3,750	34,969	36,485	41,822
SPAIN..........	1,403	983	16,673	19,195	20,295
ISRAEL.........	475	450	7,427	7,946	8,369
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	997	699	3,997	2,019	18,918
SPAIN..........	996	685	3,955	1,938	18,677
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	686	222	686	222	3,008
MEXICO.........	572	157	572	157	1,512
CHINA (TAIWAN).	19	10	19	10	600
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	9,375	7,667	65,865	48,501	81,559
CHINA (MAINLAND	2,960	3,132	24,845	20,571	29,981
CHINA (TAIWAN).	4,931	2,319	22,888	15,301	28,916
HONG KONG......	848	1,085	12,234	6,492	14,505
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS.........(SEP)	858	786	6,892	4,637	10,417
CHINA (TAIWAN).	470	532	3,669	1,368	4,961
CANADA.........	314	128	2,829	2,702	4,633
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	9,498	9,180	47,600	55,368	80,885
MEXICO.........	9,029	8,825	39,124	44,807	68,946
GUATEMALA......	418	346	7,645	9,488	10,806
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	368	386	18,128	25,014	21,307
MEXICO.........	324	380	17,020	24,180	19,936
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	578	651	6,656	5,847	8,663
EL SALVADOR....	225	92	2,911	2,305	3,487
DOMINICAN REPUB	-	109	2,205	1,152	2,692
GUATEMALA......	354	451	1,489	2,354	2,387
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,925	3,720	22,205	33,167	33,145
CANADA.........	2,908	3,669	21,763	32,703	32,683
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	109	113	359	451	1,024
JAPAN..........	29	47	102	128	305
KOREA, REPUBLIC	10	8	73	84	250
CHINA (TAIWAN).	23	12	53	81	138
CHILE..........	19	-	69	29	113
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	5,565	4,042	18,824	14,162	51,803
PHILIPPINES....	4,758	3,744	14,632	12,805	42,345
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	-	600	2,050	3,080	5,981
BRAZIL.........	-	600	1,953	2,653	5,857
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	62	129	488	1,149	890
MEXICO.........	42	-	299	109	476
HONG KONG......	17	-	17	325	207
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	227	269	3,587	2,680	4,739
BRAZIL.........	180	29	2,339	1,013	3,176
PERU...........	27	49	791	396	952
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,177	3,454	36,424	30,010	47,203
INDIA..........	1,746	867	22,866	13,744	27,426
BRAZIL.........	1,231	1,808	9,632	12,698	13,559
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	174	202	1,593	1,159	1,774
TURKEY.........	154	98	1,127	872	1,257
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS.........(SEP)	2036214	-	5,243,163	-	6,243,556
GERMANY, FED. R	1000539	-	3,289,011	-	3,325,308
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	817,470	-	1,682,065	-	2,299,688
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	4,201	2,721	13,234	11,275	52,506
ITALY..........	2,274	1,127	5,746	4,136	20,887
FRANCE.........	980	829	3,814	3,055	15,719
SPAIN..........	844	714	3,006	3,246	13,538
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	23,500	17,685	78,635	69,778	248,109
ITALY..........	11,989	7,390	36,909	31,024	114,336
FRANCE.........	6,438	5,372	21,764	20,281	69,984
GERMANY, FED. R	2,725	1,789	8,837	6,654	26,584
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,561	1,383	5,672	5,310	18,450
ITALY..........	1,059	573	2,672	2,642	9,276
SPAIN..........	356	449	2,250	1,744	6,058
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.......(JAN)	29,563	36,736	103,419	126,506	266,921
COLOMBIA.......	23,095	27,401	80,436	99,023	206,990
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	76,068	-	236,770	-	345,404
COLOMBIA.......	73,513	-	225,681	-	330,511

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